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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

NORFOLK, Feb'y 10.—Lieut. A. D. Smith [says the Day Book] arrived here on Saturday from Roanoke Island, where he left at 2 P. M. on Friday. He brings dispatches to Gen. Huger of an engagement which commenced at the Island yesterday, [Friday.]

On Thursday 53 of the enemy's vessels, steam and sail, hove in sight, and yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M. commenced the engagement in force.

Their vessels came within two miles of our batteries, where they opened fire and continued. The engagement lasted from that time until night, and was terrific for a portion of the time. Lieut. Smith left at 2 o'clock, at which time the enemy had ceased the most energetic part of his assault, and was then satisfying himself with attacking two small batteries at the marsh-end of the Island.

They had perfected their arrangements early in the engagement for landing their troops, but having found the resistance much greater than they apprehended were unable to land. They had their small boats ready fixed for that purpose.

Our shore batteries continued to pour their volleys into them, with considerable success. Two of their steamers hauled off at one time from the engagement, and from the smoke that was seen to arise from them it was thought that they were on fire.

Up to the time Lieut. Smith left our batteries were in perfect keeping, having received no damage whatever, and were amply supplied with munitions. The general impression was that we could hold our own with perfect ease, as our boys were in perfect ecstacies at the prospect of beating back the enemy; and they performed their work with perfect joy and alacrity.

Early in the engagement reinforcements arrived at the Island, and every one was sanguine of success.

Our gunners are said to have acted with coolness and deliberation in the management of their guns, and much execution is believed to have been done.

The enemy fired into several of the private residences on the Island, and set them on fire. This was all the damage done us. Not one of our troops was injured.

LATER.—A courier arrived in the city yesterday [Sunday] from Nag's Head and Roanoke Island, where he left at 1 o'clock on Saturday. From him we learn that the attack on our lower or marsh battery continued till night on Friday without availing anything.

During Friday night the enemy were permitted to land their forces, supposed to be about 5,000, at Widow Baum's point, which is above our lower battery. We say they were permitted, because it is the opinion of those acquainted with the localities that they could have been easily prevented from landing.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning a battle commenced, which continued until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for a couple of hours, and commenced again and was raging at 1 o'clock, when the courier left. It is the impression of the courier that the fighting continued all day long yesterday, as he heard heavy firing until nightfall while on his way to the city.

The courier reports that two of our men were killed during the bombardment of Friday, names not mentioned.

About the time he left Nag's Head it was the impression that the enemy were forced to retreat.

During the bombardment our little fleet, we learn, rendered good assistance to the land batteries. Two of our little steamers were injured during the river engagement or bombardment, one of them, the Curlew, it is said, being disabled.

This courier reports everybody at the Island in fine spirits, and they all think they will be enabled to repulse the enemy, unless he comes in much greater force than he now has in the contest.

LATER.—Since the above was written intelligence has been brought u by the steamer J. B. White which reached here last evening about eight o'clock from Nag's Head, that Roanoke Island has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The surrender was made about eleven o'clock, Saturday morning, and though as we learn our ammunition was all carried off the Island before its surrender, yet, all our forces were then made prisoners of war.

The news that reaches us is very unsatisfactory, and we are hardly enabled to connect it sufficiently to give an idea of the state of affairs.

It is said they came up in their boats on the South side of the Island, and by means of their boat howitzers, effected a landing in the rear of our batteries, and that after landing about 15,000 on all parts of the Island, they marched up and flanked the batteries. It is also reported that notwithstanding our small force of 2100 men against about 15,000, on some parts of the Island the resistance was of the most desperate nature, and a hand to hand contest lasted for considerable time, showing the most desperate courage. This is said to have been the case particularly with the Richmond Blues, under command of Capt. O. Jennings Wise.

Capt. Cole, it is said, was killed, and Lieut. Miller and Major Lawson were mortally wounded. The sick on the Island had been removed prior to the engagement, and sent over to the mainland. It is said that our loss amounts to about 400 killed and wounded, whilst nearly all of the balance were captured.

Since the above was written, the steamer Rebel has arrived here. By her we learn that about 300 of our men were killed and wounded, and that about 50 of them made their escape from the Island. It is said the slaughter of the enemy was terrific and amounted, it is believed, to over one thousand killed and wounded.

ELIZABETH CITY ATTACKED, AND BURNED BY ITS CITIZENS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.—A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

The enemy in full force advanced upon Elizabeth City yesterday about 7 A. M., began an attack upon that place. The citizens finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet except the "Fanny," or "Forrest," which eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquotank river. She was, however, pursued, and fears are entertained that she too has been captured. It is said that before our boats were surrendered they were abandoned and that the crews succeeded in making their escape.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that, having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition they proceed to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and on this account the fleet was unable to return to the Island or to lend any assistance whatever to our forces.

With reference to the capture of Roanoke Island, this courier represents our loss at about 300 killed and wounded, and states that that of the enemy could not have been less than 1,000 killed. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the Fort.

Pork Point Battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot until all the command save seven fell bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the Island, we should not have been forced to surrender it. The lack of field pieces was very sadly felt, and had they been at hand the enemy, perhaps, would never have been able to have landed their forces. Col. Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but by some misunderstanding he mistook Elizabeth City for his place of destination. It is to be deeply regretted that this error should have been made, as the Colonel is a brave and efficient officer.

The Petersburg Express of the 11th says:—

"We understand that a portion of Burnside's piratical fleet made their appearance off Elizabeth City at an early hour yesterday morning, and commenced to shell the town. The citizens, however, with a spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, which cannot be too highly applauded, applied the torches, and in a half hour the entire town was one vast sheet of flame. This is the reception that everywhere awaits the vandals who are now desecrating our soil.

"Elizabeth City is the capital of Pasquotank county, N. C., on the right bank of the Pasquotank river, about 20 miles from its mouth. It is 215 miles from Raleigh, and 50 miles south of Norfolk, Va. It is one of the most considerable towns in the Northeastern part of the State. Small vessels ascend the river to this place, and it communicates with Norfolk by the Dismal Swamp Canal. The population was about 3,000, and it contained two banks, some two or three newspaper offices, and several churches.

"We regret to hear that there was a large quantity of government stores at Elizabeth City. These, of course, were consumed."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes:—

From a young man from Wise's company, who participated in the fight, we gather the following particulars: About 7 o'clock on Friday, a heavy cannonade was opened by the shipping, which continued until about 7 in the evening, doing, however, little or no damage. The next day, (Saturday,) about 9 o'clock, the booming of heavy cannon announced the approach of the enemy. Our brave troops, who had allowed them to land, surmising their number to be about 5,000, prepared to meet them. Rapidly advancing, in a very short time the fearful struggle commenced. By this time, the enemy's force was found to be about 15,000. With Spartan fortitude, our brave troops met the fierce encounter, and, not until the thinness of their ranks warned them of retreat, did they leave their stand. For five hours, our brave Southrons stood the fire of an overwhelming force.

Finding retreat inevitable, they retired, but halting at times to return their fire. They managed to reach their entrenchments, a charge was made, and complete possession of the island had. About 600 of our men are supposed to be dead, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The enemy's loss is set down at 1500. Four of their ships were sunk by the well directed fire from our battery.

Com. Lynch and his fleet succeeded in doing good service.

In the midst of the conflict, O. Jennings Wise of Richmond, fell pierced by a ball. When asked if he was hurt much, he replied, "Not much, but give it to them." He was borne away in a blanket.

It is much to be regretted that Gen. Wise, from serious indisposition, was detained at Nag's Head. Both he and his son are reported on their way to our city.

Sad to say, but very few escaped from that fine command, the "Richmond Blues."

Posterity will chant the praise of our gallant troops who nobly fell in that fearful struggle. History affords no brighter example of the reckless fortitude, the daring spirit and firm resistance of defenders of liberty, than was evinced on that trying occasion. Despite the frightful numbers, they stood up and struck a fearful blow at the invading enemy. They deserve well of their country; they did their duty well. Let us close this scene with the hope that a few days will bring forth recompense for what we have lost.

RICHMOND, Feb'y 11.—Some hope was entertained yesterday by the public that further accounts would lessen the extent of our disaster at Roanoke island. A foolish report had been circulated in the city by a military officer that nearly the entire body of our force on the island had effected their escape, and saved everything but the heavy artillery; and the circulation of this vague and ignorant rumor on the streets revived for a moment the hope and speculations of the public.

The official information, however, received at the War Department in a dispatch from Gen. Huger, fully bears out the extent of the disaster as stated in the more positive portions of our telegraphic dispatches. Gen. Huger telegraphs only *fifty* of our forces on the island escaped, and that the sick and a few military stores at Nag's Head were saved.—*Examiner.*

From Norfolk Day Book, 12th.

To a gentleman attached to the Fleet in the waters of North Carolina, who reached this city yesterday morning, we are indebted for the following particulars:

The fleet, after falling back from Roanoke Island, ran up the Pasquotank river for the purpose of receiving ammunition which was expected from Norfolk. On Sunday, the enemy's vessels crossed the Sound, and early on Monday morning advanced up the Pasquotank river. Our vessels had then gained the battery on the river and were drawn up for the purpose of co-operating with it if occasion should require it. Capt. Parker, of the Beaufort, was detailed by Com. Lynch to the command of this battery.

Owing to the dense fog which prevailed on Monday, the Federal fleet came within 2 or 300 yards of our fleet and battery before being discovered. Our fleet was therefore compelled to retire again, and the battery was abandoned. Before it was left, however, all the guns were spiked.

The fleet proceeded towards Elizabeth City, closely pursued by the enemy. After proceeding some distance, three of the vessels were overtaken and captured, and Com. Lynch, together with their officers and crews made prisoners. The Beaufort, Empire and Raleigh, however, succeeded in making their escape, and are now safe near the south end of the Canal.

Capt. Parker, who was in command of the battery on the river, is thought to have escaped with his men in the direction of Edenton. Capts. Hunter and Simms are reported to be on board their vessels at the end of the canal, and Capt. Cook is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

From Elizabeth City.—The report of the burning of Elizabeth City and its capture by the Federalists is fully confirmed. The town was attacked on Monday morning about 8 o'clock, and was set on fire and evacuated after a fight of about a couple of hours duration. The torch was applied by the patriotic citizens themselves, and although the destruction was only partial, yet a sufficient display of self-sacrifice has been made by these gallant Carolinians to satisfy the enemy that they are fighting a people they never can subdue.

The Confederate steamer Forrest, attached to Com. Lynch's fleet, and which was undergoing repairs at Elizabeth City, we are glad to say, was not left to the enemy, as at first reported, but was burned by the citizens before they left the town.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that General Wise is safe.

Death of Capt. O. Jennings Wise.—This brave officer was among the killed at Roanoke Island He received a wound shortly after the engagement began, which disabled him. While his comrades were bearing him from the ground, a shot from the enemy penetrated his body, inflicting a mortal wound. He died almost immediately.

Capt. Wise was a brave and efficient officer and much beloved by those under his command. It is related that after he had fallen on the field one of his men approached him and enquired if he was badly hurt. His reply was: "Never mind me! Fight on men! fight on! and keep cool!"

Captain Wm. Selden, of this city, attached to the Engineer Department, was also among the killed.

The Richmond Blues and McCullough's Infantry are represented as having conducted themselves nobly during the battle. Not a man among them but displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity and the greatest havoc was made by them among the foe. They kept at one time two regiments at bay, and finally at the point of the bayonet drove them up to their arm-pits into the Sound. Before surrrendering each man coolly broke his gun against the trees, determined that though they fell into the hands of the enemy they should be useless.

The casualties among the first mentioned command have been greatly exaggerated. Only one of the entire company—its commander—was killed, and only eight or ten of them wounded.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Roanoke arrived at the Quartermaster's wharf in this city. She brought those of our forces at Roanoke Island who were sick and who were removed from the Island previous to the attack upon it. There were about 100 of them.

The arrival of these men created considerable excitement in the city, and before the boats had made fast quite a crowd had collected on the wharf to welcome them.

Our Loss.—Our loss was not over one hundred killed and wounded while that of the enemy is estimated at least one thousand killed. Indeed we have information that at Old Point the number is estimated at fifteen hundred killed. The beach is represented as being strewn with their dead bodies and the probability is that when the truth comes out it will be found that this victory has been purchased by the Yankees with a fearful outlay of life.

The Enemy at Edenton.—A special train of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad arrived in Portsmouth, yesterday, about one o'clock. Information was brought that the enemy had entered Edenton and taken possession. This news was communicated through Dr. Warren, of Edenton, to the people of Suffolk and forwarded by them to us. We have received no confirmation as yet of the statement and it may be that the intelligence is premature.

The enemy was represented as being on the way to Blackwater, and the non-arrival of the boat due from there yesterday seemed to corroborate the statement.

Treachery the cause of the Disaster.—We learn that a man named Doe, who lived on Roanoke Island, and who knew of a landing place on the Marsh that others were ignorant of, deserted, went over to the enemy and piloted them into the landing, after giving them all information about our forces and fortifications. It appears that Col. Shaw got wind of his intended desertion and told him that if he attempted to desert he would blow him out of the water; but Doe afterwards made his escape, and in consequence of that escape we have this terrible disaster.

Flag of Truce.—There was a flag of truce steamer yesterday. On her return she brought up the remainder of the Hatteras prisoners—numbering in all upwards of 400 men. The following is a list of the officers among them: Captains Thos. Sparrow, John C. Lamb, G. G. Luke.

Lieuts. A. J. Thomas, T. Norman, Whittle, C. A. Abrams, Ezell, M. Fatherly, N. Taylor, M. T. Moye, J. Whitehead.

RELATIVE LOSSES.—The Yankee success at Roanoke Island has been dearly bought. Counting their reported losses at sea, before the expedition reached Hatteras, and their killed and wounded at Roanoke Island, we think they have lost more soldiers than all of our killed, wounded and prisoners.

RE-ENLISTMENT.—The Lynchburg Va. Rifles and the Lynchburg Guards have very generally re-enlisted for the war, their time of service being now nearly over. The Lynchburg Republican says that most of the companies from that city and county will do the same.

The War Tax.—Wm. Maxwell, Esq., the Collector of the War Tax in this county, has furnished us (says the Charlotte Democrat) with the following statement, showing the amount of the Tax in Mecklenburg, and the different sources from which it is derived:

	Value.	Tax
Land,	$1,517,201	$7,586 00½
Town Lots,	444.543	2,222 71½
7,122 Slaves,	2,236,031	11,180 15½
Merchandize,	164,888	824 19
Bank Stock,	300,000	1,500 00
Gas Company Stock,	20,671	103 35½
Money at interest,	1,952,107	9,760 53½
Cash on hand or deposit,	188,480	917 30
Cattle, Horses and Mules,	415	2 07½
284 Gold Watches,	18,451	92 25½
Silver Plate,	7,002	35 01
86 Pianos,	15,910	79 55
718 Carriages,	51,171	255 85½
Total,	$6,911,800	$34,559 00

North Carolina Railroad.—We learn that Thomas Webb, Esq., of Hillsboro', has been elected President, *vice* Mr. Cameron, resigned.

Mr. Webb is a man of great energy and fine business talents, and will no doubt exert himself to keep the Road in the best possible working condition. We wish him entire success in his new but highly important position.—*Ral. Stan.*

DIED,

In Harnett County on the 5th of January, after an illness of seven days, JOHN DARROCH, Esq., aged 56 years 11 months and 18 days.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

THE LATE DISASTER.—The Confederacy and the State have suffered a terrible disaster by the loss of Roanoke Island, and, as killed, wounded and prisoners, of 2100 of our brave troops. We give elsewhere, all the particulars which have come to hand in the Virginia papers. From them, however, no one would imagine that there was a North Carolinian on the Island, uniting in that gallant defence of a post which, so wretchedly supplied as to number of troops, may well be termed a forlorn hope. Yet, though we hear in those papers of none but Virginians, probably more than half of the 2100 were North Carolina troops. The Regiments of Col. Shaw, (the 8th State Troops,) numbering originally 783, and of Col. Jordan, (the 31st Volunteers,) originally 709, were there; and we suppose that Col. Shaw, as Senior officer, was in command, though the Virginia papers, which seem to know of nobody but Capt. O. Jennings Wise, who fought gallantly, and of Gen. Wise who was sick, have forgotten to tell us who commanded.

Col. Shaw's regiment was composed as follows:

Company A, (from Pasquotank)—Jas W Hinton, Captain; Wm Bagley, 1st Lieut.

B, (from Currituck)—Jas M Whitson, Capt; Thos J Farris, 1st, B F Simmons and Enoch Baxter, 2d Lieuts.

C, (from New Hanover and Brunswick)—Henry McRae, Capt; C H Barron, 1st, and Thos W Davis and W L S Townsend, 2d Lieuts.

D, (from Granville,) A J Rogers, Capt; A H Gregory 1st, and Robert B Gilliam Jr. and J C Cooper, 2d Lts.

E, (from Cumberland)—John R Murchison, Capt; K M Murchison 1st, and Neill G Monroe and ——, 2d Lts.

F, (from Warren and Franklin)—C J Jones, Capt; Wm M Walker 1st, A Alston and L Henderson 2d Lts.

G, (from Pitt)—Ed C Yellowley, Capt; Amos J Hines 1st, and Chs D Rountree and W N Peebles 2d Lts.

H, (from Cabarrus,)—Rufus A Barrier, Capt; Jacob File 1st, and Jonas Cook and H C McCallister 2d Lts.

I, (from Edgecombe)—Gaston D Cobb, Capt; Julius A Wright 1st, S M Butler 2d Lieut.

K, (from Rowan)—P A Kennerly, Capt; A H Gregory 1st, and John J Bell and Wm M Wilhelm 2d Lts.

The 31st Regiment was constituted as follows:—

John V Jordan of Newbern, Colonel; Daniel G Fowle of Raleigh, Lieut. Colonel; Jesse J Yeates of Hertford, Major.

Company A (of Robeson)—Condary Godwin, Capt.; Wm H Hartman First Lieut.; Raibon Steagall, Moore T Sealy, Second Lieutenants.

B (of ——)—Charles W Knight, Capt.; Simon J Latham, First Lieut.; Stephen W Morriset, Samuel H Hyman, Second Lieutenants.

C (of Anson)—Edward R Liles, Capt; Wm W Parker, First Lieut., Charles B Lindsay, Stephen Crump, Second Lieutenants.

D (of Wake)—Andrew Betts, Capt.; Quentin Utley, First Lieut.; Thos H Wray, Anderson Betts, Second Lieutenants.

E (of Wake)—Langdon C Manly, Capt.; Henry B Jordan, First Lieut.; Ruffin L Bryant, Joseph W Holden, Adj., Second Lieutenants.

F (of ——)—Jesse Miller, Capt.; John H Hughes, First Lieut.; Samuel P Collins, Second Lieutenant.

G (of Hertford)—Julian Picot, Capt.; Isaac Pipkin, First Lieut.; Jno A Slaughter, Simon B Poole, Second Lieutenants

H (of Wake)—Willie D Jones, Capt.; Fabius H Perry, First Lieut.; Walter Debnam, William Pulley, Second Lieutenants.

I (of Harnett)—John A D McKay, Capt.; Cornelius H Cofield, First Lieut.; Wm A Prince, William Pearson, Second Lieutenants.

K (of ——)—Joseph Whitty, Capt.; Edward J Bowen, First Lieut.; Thomas H Gaskins, Second Lieut.

[The Companies that we are unable to locate are from Craven, Johnston, and Orange.]

Of the killed and wounded we have as yet no list, and probably shall not have till we get it through the enemy's papers. We have heard that Lieut. Steagall of Capt. Godwin's Robeson company, was one of the few who escaped; that he was told by his commander that the surrender must be made and to escape if he could Also we learn that Lieut. Col. Fowle has sent a dispatch to his wife in Raleigh that he was a prisoner, uninjured, on his way to Fort Warren.

There is a general and earnest and even bitter complaint, that such an important point, the key to the richest section of North Carolina and perhaps even to Norfolk itself, was left with only 2100 men to fight fifty ships and 15,000 men. It is monstrous, especially in view of the long notice given by the enemy. So also is the absence of an efficient commander, for Gen. Wise was not there and would probably have been of no force except as to mere personal courage, and we doubt if Col. Shaw had ever seen a battle in his life. He was a physician and Member of Congress. And there was a Col. Henningsen, of Wise's Legion, who was ordered to Roanoke Island and made the amazing mistake! of going to Elizabeth City instead! It was thought that if he had obeyed orders, with his battery, the enemy might have been repulsed, in spite of his great force.

Every thing connected with the defences on the island had been kept so secret, that we knew nothing of the insignificance of the force there until revealed by the accounts of the disaster The statements from Richmond and Norfolk were so confident of ample ability to hold the place, that we supposed proper preparation had been made, if not before, at least during the three weeks the fleet has been at Hatteras, preparing for the attack.

The loss of Roanoke Island was of course followed by that of Elizabeth City, which its patriotic inhabitants set fire to, and doubtless Edenton and various other towns on the waters of the Sounds have ere this suffered a like or worse fate. It is even expected by some that the enemy will come up the Roanoke river to Halifax or Weldon, for the purpose of taking and destroying the various railroads which centre there.

The Standard says that at the time of the battle Col. Shaw's regiment numbered 6 or 700 effective men, Col. Jordan's only 4 or 500, and armed with the old flint-lock musket; and that there were some 200 of the 17th regiment, (Col. Martin's) who had been on furlough when the principal part of the regiment was taken at Hatteras.

"Our readers know (says the Standard,) that for months we have importunately warned the government of the certainty of this calamity, if the most effective measures were not taken for its complete defence. From the day Gen Hill was removed from the charge of our coast, and a political general appointed in his stead, wholly unacquainted with military affairs, we have had but little hope of protection to the northern department of our sea-coast. *Who was instrumental in his removal? Let them be known to the people of North Carolina, that their names may go down to posterity, as recreants to her cause and her people.* We believe we are on the track of the partizan leaders who did this thing. When the facts are fully ascertained, the people of North Carolina shall know who they are. For this wicked interference, North Carolina now mourns the death and the mangled bodies and the capture of many of her sons."

The Petersburg Express says:

"We thought there were at least 7,000 men on the Island, (and there should not have been less than 20,000.) If either of these numbers had been there it is certain that the attack would have been repulsed, and the expedition been converted into a total failure."

The Express is right. It also takes the view which is universal here, that it is folly, and worse, to attempt to hold islands, from which there is no retreat in case of defeat, with insufficient fortifications and force. Better stand upon the main land, and not have our brave men sacrificed as at Hatteras and Roanoke Island.

Well, what now? Will any man despair, or give way to gloom? Never! The disaster but calls for new energy, new zeal, a more fixed and firm determination, if that be possible, never to be subjugated by the monsters who have abandoned to a tyrant all their own liberties and are now bent on wresting ours from us. Courage, endurance, unflagging determination, and all will yet be right. As a cotemporary well says, "we have suffered as yet nothing in comparison to what our fathers and mothers endured for us, and we are fighting for more and against a worse evil than impelled them. The God of Battles will be with us, if we are true to Him and to ourselves."

We expect to see a new spur given to volunteering, and that the regiments now in the field will at once re-enlist. These will be good effects from this disaster, and may altogether atone for it. To arms! To arms!

LATEST.—The Richmond and Petersburg mail failed to connect yesterday at Weldon, but the Norfolk mail came through, and from the Day Book this morning we copy a mass of interesting news and rumors. Among the latter, that Edenton had been taken, and that the enemy were aiming for the Blackwater river, on the Seaboard railroad. The first is no doubt true, but we still think that the Roanoke, and Weldon, are more likely to be aimed at than the Blackwater.

It will be seen that the killed on our side are now stated at only about 60. Among these, we deeply regret to hear by a passenger in this morning's stage, are Capt. Edward R. Liles, of Anson county, (Co. C, 31st Reg't,) and Lieut. Neill G. Monroe, son of Christopher Monroe Esq. of this county, (Co. E, 8th State Troops.) Capt. Liles was a member of the Legislature, and leaves a family. Lieut. Monroe was unmarried. His father left here for that part of the State on Tuesday, as soon as he heard of the surrender, ignorant of the fate of his son.

We learn that Lieut. Monroe was the only person from this county who was killed. We have not heard whether any were wounded.

Mr. Holden, of the Standard, whose son was a Lieut. in Co. E, 31st Reg't, received the following dispatch from Norfolk yesterday at 10½ A. M., and has kindly sent it to us:—

"Col. Fowle and Lieut. Holden are prisoners and not wounded. Our loss is said to be only sixty in killed and wounded. Can't get particulars."

We are informed that Com. Lynch was not captured, as stated by the Day Book, but went to Suffolk yesterday morning

We learn that Lieut. K. M. Murchison, of Co. E, 8th State Troops, came in the stage this morning, stopping with his family 8 miles North of this place. Of course we have not seen him. From a gentleman who came in the Stage with him we learn most of the above particulars. He had been specially detailed to procure old hulks to sink in the channel, *only four days before the attack!* and was therefore absent when the disaster occurred. His brother, Capt. J. R. Murchison, is a prisoner.

In the latest N. Y. Herald, the 10th, it is stated that "Com. Goldsborough feared that the delay already experienced would give the enemy a great advantage, *provided they had been sharp enough to improve the opportunities thus afforded them.*" Oh for somebody thus sharp! Gen. Holmes, or Gen. Hill, who are reported to have been, in effect, driven from the command of our coast, and politicians substituted, would not have delayed till too late to send for old hulks—would have seen to it that such an important point had more than 2100 men—that Col. Henningsen should not have lost his way and gone to Elizabeth City instead of Roanoke Island—and that our gun boats should not have been absent for lack of fuel.

P. S. We have seen Lieut. Murchison, who informs us that he learned from some who escaped that the Cumberland Co. (E) was in the thickest of the fight, and that it suffered greatly. He only knows the names of Lieut. Monroe, and private David J. Horne as killed.

Capt. Godwin's Co. of Robeson, and Capt. White's of Pasquotank, were stationed on the Tyrrell (mainland) side of Croatan sound, and when the battle ended, they spiked their guns, burnt their fort, (the guns thereby falling into the water,) and retreated through the interior towards Columbia, Tyrrell county.

It was reported to Lieut. Murchison that three of his Co, one of them named Baker, (there were two of that name,) had escaped and were at Currituck C. H.

He states that Col. Shaw was in command.

Lieut. Murchison heard that as the enemy advanced along the narrow causeway, the three pieces of artillery playing upon them mowed them down, and that they could not have succeeded but by abandoning the causeway and wading the swamp, thus outflanking and surrounding our troops. Every one of these batteries that did such effective service is stated to have been manned by North Carolinians.

Lieut. M. left the neighborhood of Edenton on Tuesday forenoon, and up to that time there had been no attack on that place. He saw persons who left there that morning. There was no force at the place and people were flying from it.

It has been reported that Lieut. Walker of Wilmington, commanding Co. F, was killed, but Lieut. M. saw some of his men who state that he was not hurt.

AN OLD COMPANY.—The Richmond Va. Light Infantry Blues, which shared in the late fight on Roanoke Island, date their organization as far back as 1793. They formed part of the Wise Legion, and were commanded by a son of Gen. Wise, Capt. O. J. Wise, who was wounded in the fight.

The first accounts represented this company as cut to pieces, all killed or wounded except 7 or 8. The news this morning is that Capt. Wise only was killed, and but 8 or 10 wounded.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—The Norfolk Day Book of the 10th inst., says that in the London correspondence of the New York Herald of the 8th it is announced that "England and France have finally agreed to apply the public law of Europe to our cis-Atlantic affairs."

What the Herald's correspondent may know on the subject we do not know. The English papers brought no such news, though they indicated that such action was probable at an early day.

N. C. ARSENAL AND ARMORY, FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 18, 1862.—MESSRS. HALE & SONS:—Please announce in your paper that a National Salute will be fired at the Arsenal and Armory on the 22d inst., the Anniversary of the birth of Washington, and the day upon which our first President is to be inaugurated.

A few cartridges will be fired on Monday 16th and Wednesday 18th.

Yours truly,

JNO. C. BOOTH, Capt. Comd'g.

THE MAIL ROBBER.—The Confederate Court at Salisbury this week, found true bills against Cooper for robbing the mail.

"GOVERNOR" TAYLOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.—The New York Herald of the 8th inst. contains a proclamation from Gov. Marble Nash Taylor, dated at Hatteras on the 22d ult. He orders the voters of North Carolina to attend at the polls on the 22d of this month, and elect delegates to the Washington Congress, and ratify or reject the Hatteras State Constitution.

WAR NEWS.

The War in Tennessee.—MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—The city is full of excitement in consequence of the ascent of the river by Federal gun-boats. The Federals went to Florence, Ala. They destroyed the warehouse at Tuscumbia landing, and inflicted other injuries. It is reported that they are marching towards Inka, in Mississippi. [Florence is on a stem of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about eleven miles north of the main line, and is situated on the bank of the Tennessee river. This road runs South of the river some distance. The object of the enemy is doubtless to burn a bridge on the road which connects the main Memphis and Charleston line at Decatur, Alabama, and runs up to Nashville.]

The Affair at Fort Henry.—NASHVILLE, Feb. 8.—A dispatch has been received from the Hon. John Bell, from Fort Donelson, stating that Gen. Pillow was expected at Fort Donelson with eight or ten thousand more troops.

Not many lives were lost on our side at the attack on Fort Henry. Our forces were driven out by the shell from the enemy's gun-boats.

Gen. Pillow has been assigned to the command of Fort Donelson.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Tilgham, Maj. Gilmore, Capt. Miller, and about 60 officers and men, surrendered at Fort Henry. They had remained to cover the retreat of our forces. The rest of the command, numbering about 3,000, were brought over by Col. Heyman in good order to this post. Owing to the bad state of the roads, high water, and an attack in the rear by the enemy's cavalry, Col. Heyman says it was a matter of physical impossibility to save the field batteries. Nothing was saved but small arms.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 10.—The Lynchburg Virginian has received a private dispatch from Chattanooga, dated on the 9th inst., which states that the Federal gun-boats reached Florence about 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Troops were landed and the town occupied by them. They went up within a mile of Tuscumbia, Ala., last night. This morning they left and took to their boats.

SAVANNAH, HARDIN COUNTY, TENN., Feb. 10.—About 10 o'clock yesterday, the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river, was held by 250 Federals. The work had not been injured by the enemy. They say that within two weeks they will have possession of the entire road.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—Passengers who arrived here this evening by steamboat state that our scouts report that the Federal infantry and cavalry were within four miles of Fort Donleson on yesterday. Other passengers say that the Federal gun-boats were in sight of the fort on yesterday.

A private dispatch from Clarkesville to-day says that Fort Donelson is safe, and cannot be taken.

The Federals destroyed several spans of the bridge at Florence connecting with Tuscumbia. There were six steamboats at Florence, two of which were captured. The other four were set on fire and burned by the citizens of Florence.

A private dispatch received this evening from Decatur, says everything is quiet. The trains will run regularly again on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—A private dispatch received last night from Florence states that the gunboats had left that place.

Fort Donelson had been largely reinforced, but no advices received of movements there.

From Price's Army.—MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—Col. Boyce, of Gen. Price's army, has just arrived in this city, direct from Price's headquarters. He reports Colonels Poindexter and Dorsey, with eight hundred men, having met the enemy, in greatly superior force at Boonville, and whipped them in three separate fights. They captured Booneville, and were still holding the town at last accounts. Gen. Price's army was filling up rapidly with well armed and equipped men.

Burning of Harper's Ferry.—RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—From a lady who arrived in this city from Jefferson county last evening, we have intelligence of the destruction of a large portion of the town of Harper's Ferry, by the Yankees, on Friday night last. Our informant states that on Friday the guerilla company commanded by Captain Baylor, went to the Ferry with a view of capturing George Rohr, who has been acting in the capacity of ferryman between the Virginia and Maryland shores and who had rendered himself particularly odious by giving information of the movements of our forces in that neighborhood. Captain Baylor succeeded in having Rohr enticed to the Virginia side of the river; but finding it impossible to capture him, he shot him in the boat. This exasperated the Yankees to such an extent that they came over, under the cover of night, and fired the town. We learn that Rohr died soon after he was shot.—*Dispatch.*

Romney re-occupied by the Yankees.—RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—We have intelligence from a reliable source that the Federals have re-occupied the town of Romney. Our small force at that place fell back to a point some nineteen miles distant, burning a portion of their stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

[The Yankees had lately been driven from Romney by Gen. Jackson. It is in Hampshire County, Va.]

DESTRUCTION OF CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—There is a heavy loss of steamboats on the Tennessee river in consequence of the invasion of the Federal gunboats, Lexington, Conestoga, and Sam Orr.

On Saturday, the Confederate steamers Appleton, Belle, and Lynn Boyd, were burnt by the Confederates at the mouth of Duck river. Also, the Sam Kirkman, and Julius Time, the latter with $100,000 of government stores, were abandoned and burned.

At Florence, on Saturday, the Dunbar was sunk. At Cypress Creek the Eastport was sunk.

The Cerro Gordo and Sallie Ward were the only two captured by the Federals The Robb only escaped

The gunboats had left the river but were expected back.

They took 21,000 pounds of Confederate salt pork at Florence, and refused to touch private property, even to cotton.

Passenger trains have been resumed on the Charleston road.

It is reported that the Federals are concentrating in large force in the vicinity of Paris, where there are 1,800 Confederate cavalry.

The Tennessee river bridge is not burnt as reported via Paris

There was fighting at Fort Donelson on Saturday. Nothing heard via Nashville.

The federals abandoned Fort Henry and were fortifying Fort Angelo opposite. Fort Henry was inundated—caving in at both sides.

Twenty Federal stern wheel boats were on the river on Sunday, from Southern Illinois.

Military excitement is growing warm.

Public meetings were held here yesterday, to organise for defence.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated the 11th inst says that the Federals have gone down the river again The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is uninjured.

There is considerable activity displayed by the federal vessels below Savannah.

LAUNCH OF A WAR STEAMER.—The steamer Morgan was launched at Mobile, Ala., on Friday last, in the presence of a great crowd, and without accident.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 12.

Beef 8½ to 10. Beeswax 20 to 22. Bacon 10 to 11. Candles, adamantine 60, tallow 28 to 30. Flour, super 8 50 to 8 75, family 9 25 to 9 50. Corn 95 to $1. Lard 18 to 20. N. O. Molasses 70 to 75. Irish potatoes $5 to $5½ per bbl. Pork 12½ to 14. Peas None 90 to 1 05. Rice 4 to 4½. N. O. Sugars, brown 12½ to 17. Salt 3 50 to 3 75 per bushel. Whiskey 1 50 to 1 60.

At Charlotte, Cotton 6½ to 8½; Flour 3 50 to 3 75 per sack; Wheat 1 40 to 1 60; Corn 80 to 87; Oats 50; Rye 1 50; Pork 11 to 12½; Lard 20; Bees Wax 18 to 20; Whiskey 1 15 to 1 25.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.—An officer of our fleet who was in such a position as to enable him to see all that was transpiring around him, furnishes us [says the Day Book] with the following account of the engagement:

The advance forces of the enemy, consisting of 22 large steamers and 1 tug-boat, began the attack upon the Island at 10½ o'clock, Friday morning. The battle continued throughout the day, and whenever our steamers drew near, to lend assistance, the whole of the enemy's flotilla, excepting 3 in shore, concentrated their fire upon them.

About 4 o'clock the Curlew was disabled by a shell and sunk.

During the cannonading the enemy were busily employed in landing their troops below Pork Point Battery. Two of their steamers ran into a slough in the neighborhood, and succeeded in covering their landing. The enemy continued the attack until about dark, when they withdrew.

A little after four o'clock, the ammunition of our squadron getting short, no more to be obtained from the batteries, a steamer was sent to Elizabeth City—35 miles distant—for the purpose of obtaining a supply and to return without delay. Previous to leaving, information was received by the fleet from Capt. Tayloe, of the Navy, who had been at Pork Point Battery during the day, that they had only one killed and three wounded, and there was every reason to believe that they would be able to hold out if the rear of the batteries was not turned.

The fleet reached Elizabeth City on Saturday morning, and finding very little ammunition there sent an express to Norfolk for it. On Sunday afternoon, having put all the ammunition and fuel which could be obtained on board the Seabird and Appomattox, these two steamers were sent forward to Roanoke Island. On arriving at the mouth of the river they met a boat and learned from it that the Island had been surrendered, and shortly afterward discovered five of the enemy's gunboats standing for Pasquotank river. They returned immediately to the battery at Cobb's Point, about a mile and a half below Elizabeth City, and after sending an express to Gen. Henningsen, distributed all the ammunition among 4 steamers and a schooner and formed a line just above the battery. A company had been detailed the day previous for duty at this battery, and the object of the fleet was to co-operate with them.

Shortly after daylight the enemy appeared in sight and a messenger was sent from the fleet to ascertain the condition of the battery. Finding only 7 men there and supposing that the enemy would first attack the battery, the officers and crew of the Beaufort went ashore to man two of the guns—these being as many as they had ammunition to supply. The Beaufort was sent to the mouth of the canal, where the Raleigh had been previously sent.

Instructions were given by the Commodore to the commanding officers of all the vessels that when all means of resistance failed, and they found themselves unable to escape, they should run into shoal water, set them on fire and save their crews.

The action commenced at 7.45 in the morning, and resulted in the enemy passing the battery and overwhelming the Seabird and Alice.

The last mentioned vessels were the only ones known to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Fanny was burned by her commander, and the Appomattox is believed to have escaped up the river. The Forrest was on the ways at Elizabeth City, repairing damages, and if the information we received yesterday be correct, she too was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. As far as known, there was only six killed and three wounded among the entire naval force which we had in the action.

The 7 guns at Cobb's Battery were all spiked before being possessed by the enemy.

[The Raleigh arrived at Norfolk on the 13th.]

NORFOLK, Feb. 14.—In conversation yesterday with Quartermaster A. H. Shuford, of Col. Green's N. C. Battalion, [Wise's Legion] who made his escape from Roanoke Island, we gleaned the following: The Battalion, about 600 men, arrived in Portsmouth, from Wilmington, on Sunday night week, and proceeded to Norfolk. They remained here until Wednesday about noon, at which time they started by way of the canal for Roanoke Island. They did not arrive at the Island until about ten o'clock on Saturday morning. When about 400 yards from the shore they proceeded to land by means of small boats. During the landing they were in full reach of the enemy's guns, and had they turned them upon them, they would have done great havoc. In their eagerness to share the battle, many of them jumped into the water and waded up to their armpits to the shore, and on reaching it, immediately threw themselves into line and opened fire on the foe. In a couple of hours all the men had landed, and soon found their way to the hottest of the fight. After firing several rounds, however—which had a telling effect upon the enemy—they were ordered to desist, as the Island had been surrendered. Every man of the Battalion coolly broke his gun against the trees, and threw it into the water. Their commissary stores, valued at $30,000, were saved through the exertions of Quartermaster Shuford, to whose care they were entrusted. All the tents, equipage, &c., &c., belonging to the Battalion, was also saved, together with several fine horses belonging to the Staff.

The loss of the Battalion in killed and wounded was very small.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—It is now stated positively, (says the Express,) by a gentleman direct from Nag's Head, who has conversed with several who escaped from the Island, that our entire loss, in killed and wounded, will not exceed 30, and that of the enemy 100.

Alex. Snead and B. B. Adams, of the Bruce Guard, Halifax county, Va., Capt. Lewis, made their escape to Nag's Head in a small boat. They state that the firing on Friday was done with cannon at long range, and little if any damage effected on either side.

During Friday night, the enemy landed several thousand, and Saturday the fighting commenced in good earnest, and continued until the enemy, by means of overwhelming numbers, succeeded in flanking our batteries, when the order was given by Col. Shaw, of N. C., who was in command, to retreat.

Our informants state that the enemy landed no artillery, nor did they use any that could be seen. It is also stated that at no time during the fight was there a bayonet charge, or any hand-to-hand fighting. The great damage inflicted on the enemy was with our thirty-two pounders, which commanded a causeway up which the Zouaves of the enemy advanced with unflinching courage and firmness, rapidly closing up as the cannon from our battery would mow them down.

Passengers from Norfolk yesterday report that Col. Henningsen's Artillery Battalion retreated from Elisabeth City to Edenton, and were engaged in the fight there yesterday morning. It is also reported that a portion of the Henningsen Batteries were lost, but this is not generally believed.

It is thought by those in the fight that a great many of our men made their escape, as the Island is 12 miles in length, and the Northern end covered with a thick undergrowth, affording admirable hiding places.

Several negroes owned by our men were the first to make their escape. Some of these slaves reached Petersburg yesterday afternoon, and appeared rejoiced at having regained their liberty. They had no idea of falling into the hands of the Yankees.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—The War Department has received nothing new of an official nature respecting the movements of the enemy on the N. C. coast. A report that some of the Federal gunboats had ascended the Roanoke river as high as Murfreesboro' had reached the department, but not from sources considered to be reliable.

Thomas Burns, of Capt. Dickinson's company, Wise Legion, who participated in the engagement, arrived last night in Richmond.

We are informed that there is no doubt but that the enemy would have been repulsed had not our ammunition given out.

On reaching the main land, Mr. Burns reported to Gen. Wise, and told him of the fight and of the failure of the ammunition. Gen. Wise replied that "it made but little difference, *as the men had no blood on their bayonets.*"

Our force, actively engaged in the battle is said not to have exceeded some 700 men.

We learn that information received by Major Tyler, of this city, states that Gen. Wise had received a dispatch through the communication of a courier, which had been allowed by the enemy, stating that his son, Capt. O. J. Wise, was alive.

Examiner.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Mr. F. W. Tichenor, Sergeant Major of Cavalry in the Wise Legion, arrived in the city last evening, from Currituck Bridge, on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which place he left on Monday night. Gen. Wise was at the bridge, much improved in health and in good spirits, busily making preparations to prevent an advance of the enemy in that direction.

Major Hugh W. Fry, with his battalion, arrived upon the ground too late to participate in the action, and was ordered to surrender with the others. Col. Green's regiment arrived in time to fire one volley before surrendering. [These were of the Wise Legion.]

It is gratifying to hear that our loss in killed is by no means so great as at first reported. It is believed that it does not exceed forty. The enemy must have suffered very heavily.—*Dispatch.*

The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th says that Lieutenant James H. Pearce, of this city, left the island on Saturday night; after the surrender, in a sloop, and succeeded in "running the blockade" with 100,000 rounds of ball cartridge, which he brought safely to Norfolk, although chased for six hours by a Federal steamer.

The attack by the Federal fleet is reported by an eye-witness to have been a magnificent spectacle. They fired 1,750 shot and shell on the first day, (Friday,) and only killed one man and wounded another.

The Dispatch learns from some who escaped that the surrender was unconditional, and that before it was made "a council of officers was held, and the conclusion was very reluctantly arrived at, that as there was no means of escape from the island, nor any use to contend longer, without ammunition, against an overpowering force, it would be best to take the chances of a Federal prison, and they accordingly marched down and surrendered.

SUFFOLK, VA., Feb'y 12, 1862.—The excitement increases with us, but there is no panic. Our people are determined. An order has been issued to-day, calling out the militia *en masse* in this county. I see from Northern accounts that the purpose of the enemy is to take Suffolk in order to cut off Norfolk. The Burnside fleet is evidently being reinforced from Old Point—for what purpose the future will tell. Complaints long and loud go up from all this region against the management of our officials, but it may be best to restrain indignation for the present. Of course you will understand me to refer to the disaster at Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City."

About 50 persons from Edenton and Elizabeth City arrived here last night, fleeing from the enemy. Among them Capt. Parker and several officers belonging to Com. Lynch's fleet. Com. Lynch rode into town this morning, just after he had read in the Norfolk Day Book that he had been wounded and captured. He lost 6 men killed and 3 wounded, and escaped with 52 men.

All accounts agree that our men behaved bravely on the Island. Col. Jordan, who was in command, acted with great bravery, and so did Col. Shaw, who continued with his command until a Federal officer slapped him on the shoulder and pronounced him his prisoner.

Elizabeth City was fired in several places by the citizens, but only a small portion was burned.

The Federals entered the town, made purchases of the merchants, paying them in gold. It is said that the militia of Pasquotank county had not a single cartridge and could make no fight. At last accounts the Federals had possession of the town, and their pickets extended six miles in this direction.

Edenton had not been attacked at latest accounts, but most of the inhabitants had left in anticipation of the coming of the Yankees.

Cor. Petersburg Express.

SUFFOLK, VA., Feb. 13.—Edenton and Hertford have both been captured by the enemy. Gentlemen from Edenton, bring the news that, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, five gunboats came slowly up to the wharf and landed their men. Some of the citizens raised a white flag. Soon after, 15 other gunboats arrived and landed soldiers, in all, between 3,000 and 5,000. Edenton is the capital of Chowan county, and has a population of 2,000. It is distant from Suffolk 50 miles. In the afternoon, two gunboats went up Chowan river toward Winton, supposed to be reconnoitering. Several others went over toward the mouth of the Roanoke river. A gentleman has just arrived from Gatesville, and learned there that 700 horsemen landed at Edenton last night, besides a large number at Elizabeth City.

Hertford was taken yesterday. This is the capital of Perquimans county, and has a population of 1,500. It is on the Perquimans river, and on the stage road from Edenton to Elizabeth City.

Capt. Godwin, of the Robeson N. C. Rip Van Winkles, with 52 of his men and 6 or 7 of the Wise Legion, arrived here last night. They belonged to Col. Jordan's 31st N. C. Regiment, and were stationed at Fort Forest, on Croatan Sound. They waded through swamps into Tyrrell county, and got across the Sound and marched to this place on foot. Every thing is in motion. There is no panic. All are determined.—*Ib.*

Offered the Oath.—It is reported that the Federalists have proclaimed to the people of Elizabeth City, that they will give them four days in which to take the oath of allegiance, and that those who fail to take it will have their property confiscated at the expiration of that time and themselves made prisoners.—*Norfolk Day Book, 14th.*

Burn them Out.—The idea of constructing fire-rafts up the various rivers, communicating with the Sounds of N. C., where it is likely the enemy's gunboats may be tempted to visit, is not a bad one. Such rafts in sufficient numbers, could speedily be thrown together, composed such combustible material as the Old North State abounds in, and kept ready waiting for the approach of the enemy.

Norfolk Day Book.

Heavy Loss.—Over $75,000 worth of Yankee government stores were inundated at Parkersburg and Point Pleasant, Va., by the recent flood in the Ohio.

DEBT OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.

The Treasury Note Bill, upon which the Northern Congress has been hammering for a month, has finally passed. The bill provides for the issue of one hundred and fifty millions, which are made a legal tender for all public and private debts, are receivable by the government for duties on imports; and it further provides for the issue of registered and coupon bonds for five hundred millions, bearing interest at six per cent., and redeemable after twenty years. We give below a sketch of the closing debate on the bill, which is full of interesting revelations as to the enormous debt of the Washington Government, the financial embarrassment of the North, and the actual cost of the war.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note Bill:

Mr. Stevens, (Rep.) of Pa., in closing the debate, said—This bill is a measure of necessity, not choice. The late administration left a debt of about $100,000,000, and bequeathed us, also, an expensive and formidable rebellion. This compelled Congress, in extra session, to authorize a loan of two hundred and fifty millions. A hundred millions were taken at seven-thirty per cent; fifty millions at four per cent; fifty millions were used in demand notes, payable in coin; leaving fifty millions undisposed of. Before the banks had paid much of the last loan they broke down under it, and suspended specie payment. They then contrived to pay this loan, not in coin, but in demand notes of the government, which kept them at par. But the last of that loan was paid yesterday, and on the same day *the banks have refused to receive them.* They must sink to depreciated currency.

The remaining fifty millions the Secretary of the Treasury has been unable to negotiate. A small portion of it—about ten millions—has been issued at seven-thirty in payment of debts; and all this has been used, and there is now a floating debt, audited and unaudited, of at least *one hundred and thirty millions.* The Secretary intended to use the balance of the authorized loan by paying it out to creditors in notes of seven-thirty. This becoming known, they immediately sunk to four per cent; and if the Secretary had persevered, it is believed they would have *run down to ten per cent discount!* But even if these could be used there would remain due about ninety millions, the payment of which is urgently demanded. *The daily expenses of the Government are about two millions.* To carry us on till the next meeting of Congress would take *six hundred millions more,* making, before legislation could be had, about *seven hundred millions to be provided.*

The grand question is, how can this large amount be raised? The Secretary of the Treasury has used his best efforts to negotiate a loan of about fifty millions, and has failed. Several modes of relief have been suggested. The most obvious is to borrow on government bonds bearing an interest of six per cent., which it is known can only be effected by putting the bonds into market to the highest bidder. If but a small sum were wanted it might probably be had at a small discount; but, if sufficient to meet our wants up to next December, seven hundred millions were forced into the market as it is wanted, I have no doubt they would sell as low as sixty per cent. as in the last war; and even then it would be found impossible to find payment in coin. A large part of it must be accepted in the depreciated notes of non-specie paying banks; for I suppose no one expected the resumption of specie payment until the war shall be ended. But as this Congress must provide for appropriations to the end of the fiscal year 1863, seven months more must be added to these expenses. That would require four hundred and twenty millions, added to the seven hundred millions before estimated, and the aggregate would be *eleven hundred millions.* The discount of that sum, at forty per cent., would be four hundred and forty millions. At the minimum discount that any reasonable man could fix, say twenty-five per cent, it would be *two hundred and seventy-five millions.* It would, therefore, require at least bonds to the amount of thirteen hundred and fifty millions, to produce sufficient currency to make eleven hundred millions, and carry us to the end of the next fiscal year.

This sum is too frightful to be tolerated. Certain bankers have suggested that the immediate wants of the government might be supplied by pledging seven-thirty per cent. bonds, with a liberal margin, payable in one year in part, and next payable in currency. The effect would be, that government would pay out to its creditors the depreciated notes of non-specie paying banks, and as there is no probability that the pledges could be redeemed when due, they would be thrown into the market and sold for whatever the banks might choose to pay for them. The folly of this scheme needs no illustration. Another plan is to strike out the legal tender clause, and make them redeemable for taxes and all public dues. But it is not proposed to make any provision for redeeming them in coin on demand. I do not believe that such notes would circulate anywhere except at a ruinous discount. No notes not redeemable on demand, and not made a legal tender, have ever been kept at par. The knowledge that they were provided for by taxation, and that they would surely be paid twenty years hence, would not sustain them.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommended a scheme to produce a uniform national currency and furnish a market for good loans. It proposes, then, that the banks shall receive their circulation from the government to the amount of government bonds pledged with the treasury for their security, and that no more notes should be issued than the par value of such bonds, and should be redeemed by the banks. As a general system of banking, in ordinary times, this plan might be very useful in regulating the currency, and by the sale of the bonds the government might command coin. But, while the banks are in suspension, it is not easy to see how it would relieve the government. If the notes were procured it must be by accepting payment by the government in depreciated circulation. These would not be better than the government's own notes. The security of the government is equal to that of the banks, and would give as much currency to the banks. I can see its advantage. They would have the whole benefit of the circulation without interest, and, at the same time, would draw interest on the government bonds from the time they got the notes. It is very plain that, if the United States issued those notes direct, they would have the benefit of the whole circulation. In other words, it would be equal to a loan without interest to the full amount of the circulation.

10,000 men at Roanoke Island would have shivered the Burnside expedition and crushed out at the North every hope. But, instead of that number, only about 2100 were put there to fight 15,000—for this was known to be the land force of the expedition before it sailed from Old Point. Infinitely better would it have been to have left the Island to itself and have had nothing to do with it, for in that case the enemy would have had no victory to trumpet and we would certainly have been *no worse* off.

Petersburg Express.

The Yankee Gen. Buell recently made a speech, in which he said: "None of my officers shall attempt to tell the people what the war is about. I myself don't know what it is about. I only know that it is my duty to whip the enemy."

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore American of the 12th, N. Y. Herald of the 11th and 12th, and other late Northern papers, [says the Day Book,] we select the following:

Important from Europe.—The America from Liverpool on the 25th, arrived at Halifax on Sunday; the Jura from Liverpool on the 30th, and Londonderry on the 31st ult., arrived at Portland on Tuesday night.

The American Question in France.—The Emperor's Speech.—Napoleon opened the French Chamber on the 28th ult. In his speech he said:—

"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. *So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions.*"

The speech refers to the pacific relation of France, and recapitulates the financial budget.

Some English journals construe an allusion to the Nashville into something like a threat and as significant that France is impatient, and when the occasion appears to demand it, will interfere.

Rumored Decision of Napoleon to interfere with the Blockade.—The London Shipping Gazette says that a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British government by France respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, to the effect that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-effective blockade, and that he will shortly make *an official demand to the English government to join him in raising the blockade, and that in case of non-compliance he will take the initiative.*

The French papers conclude, from the attitude of the English press, *that the Trent affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the Southern ports.*

The Paris Temps in replying to the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective, recalls that some Russian ships ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston.

The Opinione Nationale blames the semi-official French papers for their hidden Southern sympathies, and says that England would become dangerous to France if America were weakened.

The London Morning Advertiser states in most positive terms that until the 23d of January it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech his resolution to abolish the federal blockade, but a hitch occurred, at the instance of Lord Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor therefore alluded to the question in his speech in a manner that would bind him to nothing. The Advertiser says that all the co-operation which Napoleon asked from England was moral co-operation.

English News.—The London Times in an editorial says: We need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Potomac at the cost of two millions sterling a week each of them. If there does come any real cause of complaint it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance.

The London Globe says that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the blockade unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under the mere paper blockade. As to intervention, says the Globe, we may be invited or offered to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles.

The London Times, in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues much longer.

Mason and Slidell had arrived at Southampton. No demonstration of any kind marked their arrival. Mason went to London and Slidell to Paris. Earl Russell, in a despatch to Lord Lyons, says the English Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusion on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent and the supposed despatches were contraband. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship in circumstances similar to those of the Trent; nor would it have permitted the retention of the prisoners, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South.

The British Government has ordered the Nashville to leave Southampton. Armed ships of either party will be prohibited remaining over twenty-four hours in any British port.

The Confederate States steamer Sumter is reported to have been cruising off Genoa. Another rumor is that the Sumter engaged the Iroquois off Algiers. There was no news of either.

The Russian Government have published a note expressing the Emperor's satisfaction with the action of the U. S. Government in the Trent affair, and also expressing the wish that the Union may be reconstructed, as the maintenance of American power influences to a considerable degree the political equilibrium in Europe.

The notes of Lord Lyons' correspondence with Mr. Seward on the blockade is published in the English papers. Mr. Seward stated that the plan was not devised to injure the harbor permanently, but merely to aid the blockade; that it would be the duty of the Government to remove all the obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. The harbor of Charleston was not rendered inaccessible. Mr. Seward was not prepared to say that as an operation in war it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbors of the enemy.

The Moniteur says the dismissal of Secretary Cameron gives England great satisfaction.

Lord Lyons is gazetted as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week reach 46,000 bales, including 14,500 to exporters. The market was firmer, and had advanced ⅛d. Fair Orleans quoted at 14d., and Middling 13d. the total stock in port is 546,000 bales, of which 215,000 were American.

From the North.—The latest intelligence from Tennessee is that Gen. Grant has advanced from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, has surrounded it with seven batteries, and that the attack was to be made at once. Gen. Grant has been largely reinforced. A severe fight is expected.

The gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river has returned to Fort Henry. The expedition went up the river to Florence, Ala., the head of navigation. A new rebel gunboat was captured, and all the other boats on the river destroyed.

Com. Foote has sent to Chicago for 200 men for the gunboats, and says if they are furnished speedily he will attack Columbus, take it, and sweep the Mississippi river.

Later despatches from New Mexico state that the Rebels, 2,500 strong, are within thirty miles of Fort Craig, but that Col. Canby felt able to make a successful resistance. It is reported that a considerable force of Texans are advancing up the Rio Pecos to attack Fort Union. An express has been sent to Denver City for reinforcements.

The Navy Department has received official notice from Capt. Dupont, of the sinking of the second stone fleet off Charleston. Capt. Dupont states that there are two passages in the harbor still open—the Swash Channel, and that portion of Maffit's Channel, lying outside the Shoals.

In the U. S. Senate on the 11th, Mr. Sumner submitted resolutions remanding the rebellious States to the condition of Territories, and declaring that slavery therein was thus rendered illegal.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon sundry amendments to the House Treasury Note bill. Among them are:—To insert that the notes shall be receivable in payment of all public dues and demands of every description, and of all claims and demands against the U. S. of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except as aforesaid.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Conkling introduced resolutions directing the investigation of certain charges of treachery, by which it was alleged that the countersign of the army and information of military movements had been communicated to the rebels.

Congress will assemble in the Representative chamber on the 22d of February. The President, Cabinet, foreign representatives, and officers of the army and navy have been invited to attend. Washington's Farewell Address will be read on that occasion. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, said that Congress had better hang some of the public robbers, and shoot some of the cowardly officers, than indulge in formal ceremonies commemorative of any event.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Congress has reported the appropriation bill, and it has passed that body. The aggregate amount, excepting the appropriations for the Post Office and for Indian tribes, amount to $550,000,000. This is independent of the sums reported by other committees.

The Secretary of War calls for proposals for establishing daily communication between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, Hatteras, and Roanoke Island.

Brig. General Stone was arrested in Washington on Tuesday and sent to Fort Lafayette. The charges against Gen. Stone are, First: misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; second, holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp; third, treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns without molestation. Fourth—a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for its movement from the Commanding General which had not been given.

After digesting the Emperor's speech and the European private correspondence, the Herald concludes that the only security the Yankees have against foreign interference is to press on military operations speedily so as to crush out rebellion before the two governments can find a decent pretext to interfere.

Money Matters.—The Herald of the 11th says: "The decline in stocks was aggravated by the receipt shortly after noon, of the America's news, which foreshadows a probability of an early interference by France in our civil war, and the market looked very gloomy in the afternoon. The average decline was ⅞ on the speculative list.

The Herald of the 12th says, "Exchange is held firmly by the leading drawers at 115, and we hear of business at 114⅞a⅞ for sterling, and 4,92½ for francs. Gold rose to 4a4¼ per cent. with large sales at the lower figure.

In New York cotton is firm, and middling uplands 29 to 30.

YANKEE OUTRAGES.

Hampshire county, Va., presents a spectacle of what the South is to expect from a restoration of the Union by Federal arms. A portion of it was occupied for some weeks, until Gen. Jackson drove them out, by a troop of wolves from Ohio. They advanced fifteen miles on the sparsely settled road leading from Romney to Winchester. The Captain of a Jefferson company stated to our informant, that on that road he counted the smouldering ruins of thirty-nine houses—burnt, not in the retreat, but in the advance of the invaders some weeks before, when there were but a few militia to dispute their progress. Not only were the houses and barns burned, but all the stock was killed.

A writer in a Northern paper says that the officers encouraged the men (so called) in this work. A negro woman begged for the privilege of taking her bed from a burning house, but it was refused. There were left but three houses on that road. One of these was occupied by a woman who told the soldiers that if they burned her house they would have to burn her in it, whereupon they proceeded to set it on fire in two places; but the heroic woman made her way through the bayonets of the savages and put the fire out. Strange to say, the soldiers left. By what means the other two houses were spared, does not appear. The houses burned on the other roads near Romney brought up the number to fifty-five. The town itself, stripped of every fence and enclosure, and of fruit trees and sheds, for fuel, would have been burned but for the vigilance and energy of a more humane officer, (Col. or Gen. Lander,) who happened to be there. Near Blues, where a large property was destroyed, there lived an old shoemaker, who stood in his door as the savages passed by; he was shot down where he stood, and his house set on fire, and his charred bones were found by our men among the ashes. Whether he was dead before the fire reached him, or whether he was burnt alive, is not known.

This is carrying out the programme laid down by the New York papers last spring, one of which pictured to his gloating imagination "the old man shot as he looked out of his window," and other atrocities which we need not name. Murder, plunder, and fire have characterized the whole war upon the border. That it is countenanced, if not encouraged, at headquarters, is fairly inferable, from the fact that the Northern Government is doing what no other Government ever dared—"making war on the hospitals and on the sick," as England denominated the proposal to withhold medicines from France when Napoleon threatened her subjugation and ruin. The humanity and self-respect of England repudiated the measure, and history shows no other nation, except the Federal Government, which has ever been guilty of it.—*Dispatch.*

Promotion in the 11th Regiment.—We are pleased to record the election of Capt. Wm. L. Scott to the office of Lieut-Colonel in place of Lieut-Colonel Leach. Lieut. Wm. L. Rankin has been elected Captain in place of Capt. Scott, promoted. Sergeant W. L. Hill 1st Lieut. in place of Lieut. Rankin, promoted, and Eli Gilmer appointed 1st Sergeant in place of Sergeant Hill, promoted. These gentlemen are all worthy the honors bestowed upon them by their brother soldiers.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Prisoners Taken.—By a telegraphic despatch to a gentleman of this place, we learn that the following gentlemen, belonging to Capt. Ruffin's Cavalry company, from this place, under command of Col. Ransom, were surprised and taken prisoners by the Yankees, a few days ago, near Centreville, Va., while out on picket duty, viz: Watt Henrahan, Greenville, —— Riley, Wayne; John Sugg, Greene, —— Jones, —— Dillon, Henry Ham, Wayne; George Abbott, Lenoir; —— Hughes, Greene; James Borden, Wayne.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

WAR NEWS.

The Raid on the Tennessee River.—CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 12.—The Federal gunboats have again gone down the Tennessee river.

The latest advices received from the Tennessee river report that General Pillow has got the Federal forces hemmed in near Fort Donelson.

The river is still rising and Fort Henry is completely submerged. It was, of course, abandoned by the Federals.

The latest advices from Paducah state that steamers are constantly arriving with troops destined for the Tennessee river. Fourteen steamers have already gone towards Fort Donelson with troops.

The Confederate loss at Fort Henry was five killed and ten wounded. General Tilghman and fifty-four others surrendered. General Tilghman is a prisoner at Paducah.

The Federal gun-boat Essex was injured, and thirty-two on boad of her were scalded to death. The aggregate Federal loss was about one hundred.

NASHVILLE, Feb'y 12, P. M.—A dispatch received from Cumberland city this evening, states that one Federal gun-boat appeared in sight of Fort Donelson this morning, and about 10 o'clock opened fire on the fort, but without injury to the fort. The fort returned the fire, and the gunboat retired. The Federals have landed in force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. It is reported that the Federals have a force of ten or twelve thousand.

When the steamer, which conveyed the news to Cumberland City left Fort Donelson, the battle was raging, but no particulars were known.

NASHVILLE, Feb'y 13.—A dispatch was received here to-night, dated at Fort Donelson today at 11½ A. M. It states that the firing of artillery commenced this morning before sunrise, and has continued unceasingly up to that time. A number of pieces are rapidly firing occasionally. The enemy keeps at a respectful distance. Field artillery are engaged all along the line.

FORT DONELSON, Feb'y 13.—2.45 P. M.—The firing has ceased, possibly that the enemy may change position. We have, so far, repulsed the enemy at every point on our line. Our loss is small. The Federal gunboats retired, and we think they are seriously injured.

Our men are in fine spirits.

FORT DONELSON, Feb'y 13—Afternoon.—The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy and driven back their gunboats, and whipped them by land and water. He still lies around, probably to attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great, while the enemy's must be heavy.

We have had lively fighting and heavy cannonading all around the line all day. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied we have injured their gunboats materially, as they retired twice. Our lines are entrenched all around.

Volunteering.—Efforts are being made to reorganize the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers under the inspiring name of the Bethel Regiment, and we rejoice in being able to state that Capt. Ross of the Charlotte Greys, and several members of the Hornets Nest Riflemen, are directing successful arrangements for the reorganization of those Companies as subsidiary to the accomplishment of that noble end. Captain Owens of the latter company was recently engaged in an effort to convert his company into an Artillery Company, but having in the meantime been elected Major of the 34th Regiment, it is probable that the company will now be reconstructed into one of infantry.

We are also much gratified in being able to state that Captain R. P. Waring, late U. S. Consul General at the port of St. Thomas, is raising a fine company of volunteers, mostly from Union county, for the war.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Re-Enlisted.—The 40th Virginia Regiment, Col. John M. Brockenbrough, stationed on the Northern Neck, have re-enlisted for the war.

In the 57th Va. regiment, Col. Armistead, now stationed at Howard's Grove, near this city, a considerable number have re-enlisted for the war, and it is presumed that nearly all will do so.

Richmond Dispatch, 14th.

The Ball Opened.—Petersburg has spoken. The "Ragland L. A. Guards," commanded by Capt. James D. Maney, and now on duty at Sewell's Point Battery, has gallantly and patriotically re-enlisted for the war.—*Express.*

A Glorious Example.—Captain Edelin's company, of the 1st Maryland regiment, now in Richmond, have relinquished their furlough and volunteered to proceed to North Carolina to meet the Burnside expedition. They leave for Goldsboro' in the cars this morning. This company had previously re-enlisted for the war.

Well done, Maryland!—*Rich. Dispatch, 14th.*

Re-Enlisting in the 18th Virginia.—A correspondent writes us from the camp of the 18th Virginia regiment, near Centreville, to the effect that a majority of the "Farmville Guards," of Prince Edward county, Va., and a majority of the Nottoway Guards, Capt. Rowlett, both of the 18th Virginia regiment, have re-enlisted for the war. One-fourth of the entire regiment has already re-enlisted.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Received Marching Orders.—The 14th N. C. Regiment, Col. Clarke, which has for some weeks past been encamped on the Model Farm, near this city, received marching orders yesterday morning, and left town in the afternoon. The regiment numbers about 800 men, a good many of whom, however, are on the sick list or absent on furloughs. They were in fine spirits, and departed on their journey with prolonged cheers. During the presence of this regiment near us, they have given no trouble, but have behaved themselves as gentlemen always should do.—*Pet. Ex., 13th.*

Re-enlisting for the War.—We learn from an Adjutant in one of the Mississippi regiments, at Centreville, that some sixteen Mississippi and Louisiana regiments have re-enlisted for the war, and that the good work is going forward with great alacrity. He estimates that some fifty thousand troops on the Potomac have already enlisted for the war. He says that the late news has given a great impetus to the work.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

Brigadier Generals Appointed.—The following appointments of Brigadier Generals in the army of the Confederate States have been confirmed by Congress: George W. Randolph, of Virginia; Howell Cobb, of Georgia; Joseph L. Hogg, of Texas.—*Rich. Dispatch, 14th.*

Preparing for an Attack on Norfolk.—The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, wrote several days ago that the movement on Norfolk is deferred until authentic news from Burnside's progress is received. Com. Porter's mortar fleet is expected to arrive there shortly, as well as a large force of troops from Washington, and a portion of Gen. Casey's division, when stirring news may be expected.

Sword Bayonets.—We learn that Messrs. Clapp, Huffman & Co. Foundry men and Machinists resident in this county, have entered into a contract with the Military authorities of the State, to furnish a large number of Sword Bayonets, and other articles of Military defence, for the use of the army. From the specimens of their work exhibited, we have no doubt they will do themselves credit, in the fulfilment of their contracts.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS!

LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 16, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A telegram just received here from the Editors of the Petersburg Express says that THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN REPULSED AT ALL POINTS AT FORT DONELSON, driven away, and two of their batteries captured. Also that Gen. Heningsgen has attacked the enemy at Elizabeth City, killing some, capturing some, driving them into their boats and raising the glorious flag of the Confederacy over that devoted town.

I learn from a reliable source that our men are still at Roanoke Island, and will certainly be immediately exchanged. The proposition came from Burnside and was accepted by Gen. Huger. I learn also that the enemy certainly had twenty-five commissioned officers killed at Roanoke—the number of privates killed, as heretofore stated, 175, and 400 wounded. Large forces are gathering at Weldon and thereabouts. Adjutant Gen. Martin has gone down to take charge of the Militia The cavalry of the Wise Legion are there, and it is said (but is not certain) that Ransom's Cavalry is there also.

I learn from a member of Congress, just from Richmond, that our volunteers are re-enlisting by the thousand since the Roanoke Island affair. This unfortunate defeat rests elsewhere than upon our brave soldiers—we say upon the War Department at Richmond—the Department says upon Gen. Huger—he says upon Gen. Gatlin; and so we have it. All of which goes to show that with promptness and energy that important point would still be in our possession, the country been saved from the disgrace of defeat, and the enemy be without the prestige of a great victory.

The Convention did more business yesterday than usual. It assumed the Confederate tax—there being only ten votes cast against it. An ordinance to increase the bounty of N. C. Troops enlisting for the war to fifty dollars passed its 2d reading by a large majority. The object of this ordinance, besides being a just compensation to the soldier, is to avoid the necessity of resorting to a draft to make up the requisition, (16,000), made by the Confederate Government.

The whiskey ordinance is the order for to-morrow, and will certainly pass in some form.

There is barely a quorum, many members having left to see about their affairs in the East. It is more than probable that the Convention will take a recess this week. Owing to a great pressure of important business, but few of the Constitutional amendments proposed have been acted upon. So that another session will be necessary to complete the business already marked out, and indispensable to the best interests of the State.

The accounts from Fort Donelson and Elizabeth City, just received by Mr. Holden, are credited here. F.

[Gen. Pillow was in command in Fort Donelson—Gens. Floyd and Buckner of our forces outside. McClernand commanded the Yankee forces—50,000, according to a prisoner. The battle reported in preceding page was renewed on Friday, by the Federal gun-boats, which were again repulsed, greatly damaged, and, it was believed, with considerable loss. No damage on our side. The attack was renewed on Saturday, on the fort and on our outside forces, with great fury and heavy loss on both sides, resulting as stated above by our correspondent. A dispatch from Gen. Johnston stated our loss on Thursday at 18 killed and 16 wounded; the enemy's at 4 to 500.]

VOLUNTEERING.—We are rejoiced to be able to state that volunteering is going on with great spirit in this town and county. That is the way to meet and overcome temporary reverses, such as all armies are liable to. Lieut. Col. Starr, of the late Bethel Regiment, is raising an Artillery Corps. Col. Starr's efficiency as a disciplinarian, not less than his kindness to his men, was abundantly manifested during his service on the Peninsula. See the advertisement of Thomas C. Fuller, Esq., (another of the Bethel Regiment, whose fine soldierly qualities were developed in that campaign.)

Mr. J. Marshall Williams, of this county, still another who served in the Bethel Regiment, informs us that he has obtained several recruits in his nighborhood, and expects to have no difficulty in getting 15 there. They wish to join Capt. Murchison's company, which will no doubt soon be exchanged, as we had captured, at Manassas, Springfield, &c., a far larger number of the enemy than they have captured of ours.

Lieut. W. T. Anderson left here a few days ago with 15 recruits for Manassas.

Mr. Thomas Baker (also of the late Bethel Regiment,) has 11 enrolled, and expects very soon to make up his 15.

We have heard that a cavalry company is being organized in Harnett County, having already a large number enrolled.

We have heard that Mr. Jesse Fuller of this town—still another Bethel man—in conjunction with other gentlemen, has met with handsome success in raising another company in Robeson.

In Greensborough, Charles E. Shober, Esq. is raising an infantry company. In his call for volunteers, Mr. Shober says truly,—

"If we do not intend to be *cravens* and *slaves*, we must be up and doing, and that QUICKLY! The war must be fought through to a successful issue, or we are a ruined people. To expect peace, except at the point of the bayonet and by the prowess of our own arms, is absurd. We must FIGHT and WHIP, or be ruined."

THE ROANOKE DISASTER.—We have copied various statements in regard to this matter, but are still without any official or responsible account, either from our officers or the enemy's.

It is stated here that 10 or 12 of Capt. Murchison's company from this county, (Col. Shaw's Regiment,) were killed. But there is no certainty of this, and no names have been mentioned except the two we gave on Thursday.

Lieut. Bryant of Col. Jordan's regiment informs the Standard, that

"The enemy succeeded in forcing our men to retreat up a causeway through a marsh, at the north end of which we had a field battery of three pieces drawn by old mules. This battery was well served by Colonel Shaw's men, and as long as their ammunition lasted it played havoc with the Yankees. But just at that auspicious moment the ammunition gave out, and they had to send six miles up the island to get more, and *an ox cart was dispatched to bring it!* The driver was soon killed by a chance shot, and another took his place, but the battle ended before the ammunition was obtained.

Lieut. B. states that only two companies of Col. Jordan's regiment, Capt. Knight's and Capt. Liles's, are believed to have been in the fight. The others were held in reserve, except Capt. Godwin's, which was at a fort across the Sound.

P. S. The last mail brings a statement that only 8 of our men were killed and thirty wounded; and that the enemy lost 2 Colonels, 35 other officers, and 175 privates killed, and 400 wounded. This statement confounds us. We wait for an explanation of the reasons for surrendering with so small a loss on our side and so heavy a loss on the part of the enemy. Were there no earthworks to protect the rear of our camp? Had the many months during which our men have been there been allowed to pass without providing such defences, exactly such as enabled 1200 men to whip 6000 at Bethel, almost without loss themselves and with a perfect carnage among the Yankees? If Hill had been allowed to remain at Roanoke Island, this precaution would not have been neglected.

See the proper head for latest particulars.

GEN. J. G. MARTIN.—The Governor has ordered Gen. Martin, Adjutant General of N. C., to Weldon and the North Eastern counties. He is authorized to call out such of the militia as he may think necessary.

The Standard learns that he was to leave Raleigh on Friday for Weldon.

TRUE, MOST TRUE.—The Richmond Whig says,—

"A struggle for liberty or death is upon us. We must all become soldiers, and the sooner the better.'

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—It is supposed, reasonably enough, that the yankee Congress would no longer hesitate, after their Fort Henry and Roanoke Island successes, to pass the loan and tax bills which have hung fire so long. In their glorifications they will venture upon those enormous measures, which will reach the pockets of every man, rich and poor, in yankeedom. The effect cannot be doubtful. By the time the rich man finds these "legal tender" notes thrust upon him against his will and his interest, and the poor man feels the hand of the tax collector in his pockets, we may have a Confederate victory or two to help cool their enthusiasm, if any help be needed. Then look out for a "calculating" row among the yankees!

As to their financial condition and prospects, see the speech of Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Yankee Congress. It is gloomy enough for them, and cheering enough for us. Especially it admonishes us that we must let the yankees pay or repudiate it themselves, and not gouge it out of the South, as they would be sure to do if they could succeed in subjugating us.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION.—The Richmond Examiner of the 14th learns that the government has taken the most active and vigorous measures to secure the defences of Richmond, and to resist the enemy in North Carolina. The Examiner is not at liberty to specify, but assures the public "that the measures of defence taken by the government show a promptness and vigor deserving at once the public praise and the public confidence, and the accomplishment of which should be quite sufficient to compose the present unnecessary and unseemly alarm."

We hope so. It would have been better to have done this some weeks ago, but "better late than never."

GEN. HUGER.—In the absence of certainty as to where the blame should fall for the want of preparation to meet and repel the foe at Roanoke Island, some persons in Norfolk and elsewhere are furiously assailing Gen. Huger. We have information on which we can rely, to the effect that Roanoke Island was formerly within Gen. Huger's command, but was taken from him and placed under other command until three weeks before the attack, when it was again placed under him, but he had *neither time nor means* to make it is strong as it ought to have been. He is stated to have written repeatedly to Richmond begging for more men; but as none were sent to him, he could send none to the Island, for he had none to spare from the defence of Norfolk.

GEN. WISE.—Among the items which we quote from the Richmond Examiner, is one related by a Mr. Burns of the Wise Legion, who escaped from Roanoke Island, and who says, that on reaching the main land, "he reported to Gen. Wise, and told him of the fight and of the failure of the ammunition. Gen. Wise replied, that "it made no difference, *as the men had no blood on their bayonets*"

It strikes us that this is a most unjust insinuation, to come from a man whose business it was to be *on the spot himself*, and to *see for himself* whether there was blood on the bayonets or not. It may be said that he was sick. No doubt. But why not sick at his post, instead of at a hotel across the Sound? But a sick man as he had been for weeks past, only partially recovered from a very dangerous illness, ought not to have been put in command of a post like that, and ought not to have undertaken the duty if offered to him. We have no idea that he would have been a proper commander if he had been well; but in his condition it was a shame and a sin to place him there.

There has been a general expression of surprise and indignation by the press and people of this State, at the gross injustice, in some instances in Virginia, to the N. C. troops at Roanoke Island, and the utter ignoring of the existence of such troops in all cases when the battle was first heard of. They have only been named to be vilified. Considering the many thousands of North Carolinians who have rushed forward to the defence of Virginia, and the thousands of arms furnished to her from the Arsenal here, such things are hard to bear, and would not be borne but that the patriotism of North Carolinians is too strong to be extinguished by any amount of injustice. Lieut. Bryant, of Col. Jordan's regiment, met these foul slanders at Portsmouth—where probably they originated—by branding them as false.

We would like to see a statement of the number of North Carolina troops now defending Virginia and South Carolina, and of the number from other States sent here to defend North Carolina. If any thing can, this would show the authorities how grievous a wrong they have done to our State in permitting it, after ample notice, to be undefended.

The Petersburg Express promptly and truly disclaims any participation in this injustice to North Carolina. We had no thought of including the Express among the number of our maligners. That paper is always just to North Carolina, as to all others, so far as we have observed, and we can always rely upon it, not only for fairness but for news.

AT LAST.—A Virginia paper, the Examiner, has found room to mention the fact that North Carolinians shared in the fight at Roanoke Island. But the record is not to their credit. The paragraph devoted to them is as follows:—

"The only mortifying story, so far developed, [writes the Examiner's Norfolk correspondent] with respect to defence of Roanoke Island, is the charge that the Thirty-first North Carolina regiment broke ranks and fled This has been so constantly affirmed by parties arriving in this city that it ought to be stated. If untrue, this paragraph will offer its officers an opportunity to refute the expression. It certainly wears the appearance of untruth, when we remember how well the North Carolinians fought at Bethel."

When matters clear up, we think this story will prove as false as the stories circulated about the wonderful deeds and losses of the Virginia companies. These, it seems, were pure inventions.

Among the earliest accounts of the tremendous exploits of Capt. O. Jennings Wise's Richmond Blues, was the following, sent to the Examiner by its Norfolk correspondent:—

"They had charge of Pork Point Battery, and behaved most heroically, but encountering *a whole regiment* of New York Zouaves, found it impossible to maintain their position. In this emergency an honorable surrender would have been made to an honorable foe, but finding no quarter and every principle of civilized warfare ignored, a hand to hand encounter ensued, it is said, in which they were overpowered by numbers, and all but seventeen butchered."

In our last we published other such stories about them from the Virginia papers, all of which have dwindled down to but one killed and seven or eight wounded. People who could invent such self-glorifying stories are not a bit too good to invent a slander upon the 31st North Carolina regiment.

CONFEDERATE STATES FLAG.—A Congressional Committee has agreed upon a new flag for the Confederacy, which is almost unanimously approved by Congress. The flag is to be a blue "Union" on a red field; the stars being white, the national colors of red, white and blue are thus reproduced. There are four stars disposed in the form of a square within the Union.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Halifax county, N. C., on the 5th inst., Lieut. W. C. Gary, of Co. C, 2d N. C. Reg't.

In Richmond, Va., on the 2d of January, Wm. C. Hoyle, aged 19 years, of Capt. McCorkle's company, of Catawba county.

In Richmond, Va., on Sunday night last, Private Kinchen Bramble, of this town, of Capt. Mallett's Co. C, 3d N. C. State Troops, leaving a wife and child. His body was brought home, and interred yesterday.

☞ A Tribute of Respect to private Thomas F. Cox, of Capt. Martin's Moore county Co., who died at Carolina City on the 10th inst., is at hand this morning, too late for to-day's paper.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 15th.

On Monday, Mr. A. J. Murrill of Onslow took his seat in place of Dr. Ward.

Mr. Ruffin, a memorial from the directors of the W. C. and R. Railroad, together with an ordinance in relation to said company. Referred.

Mr. Hicks, an ordinance authorizing the holding of a special court of Oyer and Terminer at Waynesville, Haywood county, for the trial of criminals. Passed its several readings.

Mr Battle of Wake, an ordinance authorizing certain persons to open books for subscription to the stock of the Chatham Railroad Company. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a resolution proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire concerning the military defences of Western North Carolina. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the ordinance concerning the payment of bounty to North Carolina volunteers, was put on its second reading. After much discussion the ordinance was amended on motion of Mr. Howard, and then passed its several readings.

This we suppose provides for bounties to Volunteers who enter the C. S. Service as well as those who enlist for State service.

The Convention went into secret session on the ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops.

On Tuesday, the same discussion was continued in secret session. Nothing of interest occurred in open session.

On Wednesday, the same debate. In open session, Mr. Graham introduced an ordinance to establish a Treasury department.

Mr. Satterthwaite reported an ordinance from the committee on the Confederate States tax.

Mr. Leak of Richmond, a resolution authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a Chaplain to the North Carolina Hospital at Petersburg, Va.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The following communication comes to us from an intelligent and influential Democrat:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: In these times of trouble and distress it strikes me that every man should throw away from him everything like partizan politics, and I fancy, and hope, that many of us have schooled ourselves up to it There are now none of the old party issues before the people—no land questions or National Bank, tariff nor anti-tariff, disturb the people: they are all swallowed up in the great question of our freedom. And that being the case, the only thing to control our choice for public men, is their soundness and fitness for the office for which they are chosen; and among all the offices in our State there is none so important, at present, as that of Governor. The time of the present incumbent will soon be out, and it behooves us to look about for some man of the administrative talents and *energy* that fit him for the office; and looking over the State for the man, it occurs to me that no man looms up so prominently as JNO. M. MOREHEAD of Guilford County. When you look at the name transmitting this communication you will see at a glance that his name is put before the people by one who for years before the dissolution of the Union, did not sustain his political views. If it could occur to your correspondent that he would be in these times of trouble supported and urged upon the people by his friends on political grounds, he would at once desert him, but he hopes there is too much good sense and patriotism in the State to allow things to as sume such a shape. CUMBERLAND.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—While at Raleigh last week, (says the Greensborough Patriot,) we heard specially commended an *impromptu* vindication of Gov. Morehead by Judge Ruffin in reply to some sneering remark of Kenneth Rayner, as most withering and sublime. The venerable Judge, although he had, in past days, been politically opposed to Gov. Morehead, could not sit in silence and hear disengenuous insinuations made against him in his absence.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—We call attention to the notice of this favorite institution, in another column, and are glad to be able to state, that its 13th session has been quite a successful one, in spite of the troubles of the times, there having been upwards of 60 students, and an unusually large number of those boarders in the institution. Its prospects for the next session are still better.

PEA-NUT OIL.—We lately received a can of this oil from Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of Wilmington, and have not acknowledged it until now, because we wished to make a fair trial of it upon our Power Press. This machine has always required the best winter strained Sperm oil, and in the absence of that we have lately used some very good sturgeon oil, made by fisher men upon our river, and some sweet oil. Our pressman has made a thorough trial of the pea-nut oil, and pronounces it *first rate*, as good as the best sperm oil he ever used.

Messrs. Worth are, we learn, manufacturing the oil on an extensive scale, by means of a machine invented by Mr. Thos. L. Colville, an ingenious citizen of that place, and a most valuable member of that community. We some months ago alluded to his invention of a machine for picking the pea nuts from the vines, at the same time cleaning off the sand and dirt. These operations not only saved a great deal of labor which had previously been done by hand, but presented the nut in a bright and clean state. Afterwards he invented another machine for hulling the nut. And both are now in successful operation. Still later he started the oil mill, a machine of incalculable importance in the present deficiency of sperm oil.

Our experience justifies us in advising machinists to use this oil as a lubricator.

The fact that its manufacture has been begun on a very extensive scale, in a Southern town, adds another to the long list of instances in which the blockade has enabled the South to develope her rich resources.

We are not advised as to the price per gallon.

THE 24TH, LATE 14TH REGIMENT.—We have received a letter from one of the "Cumberland Plow Boys," dated at Garysburg, Feb'y 13th, saying,—

"We received orders yesterday morning to leave Petersburg, and although we regretted leaving our comfortable quarters and the kind people of Petersburg, yet "our hearts swelled with gladness" at the thought of returning once more to our "Good Old Mother."

"We have great reason to feel indebted to the people of Petersburg for their courtesy to us during our stay among them.

"It was reported that the Yankees were within twenty miles of Weldon, and the people there were much alarmed. They feel less uneasiness about their condition, now that we are so near, and more especially since they have heard that the enemy is no where about there. The health of our company is excellent."

A HARD FATE.—Among the officers captured at Roanoke Island, was a Lieut. Loyall of Norfolk, Va., whose fate has been peculiarly hard. In the U. S Navy, he was on a foreign station when the war broke out. When his ship arrived in the U S., he was arrested and sent to Fort Warren, where he remained for several months. Four or five weeks ago he was exchanged, returned to Norfolk, and was forthwith married to an accomplished lady of Norfolk, to whom he had been engaged for *seven years*. He reported for duty, was sent to Roanoke Island in command of a battery, and after holding out as long as possible was forced to surrender, and may now again take up his quarters in Fort Warren. The bride, having received her education at Dr. Smedes's Seminary at Raleigh, is very well known here and in other parts of North Carolina.

WHISKEY.—The panic of the whiskey dealers in Richmond on the seizure of Corn by the government, has extended to Petersburg. We learn from the Express that a fair to good article can now be bought at $6 per gallon, which is a little more than most lovers of the beverage are willing to pay for it. The Express says that the act of Congress, authorising the seizure of corn purchased for distilling, gives satisfaction to all who favor good morals.

LARGE HOG.—Mr. John Fort, of this town, killed a hog of his own raising, on Monday last, that weighed 480 lbs. net. It was 20 months old.

MORE.—Mr. Troy Eldridge, of Johnston county, writes us that he has killed 7 shoats, 16 months old, which weighed 1668 lbs.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND DISASTER.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—Lt. Col. Claiborne, of the 1n-dependent N. C. Regiment, Col. Green, which was captured on Roanoke Island, arrived here last night, says the Dispatch. He left Gen. Wise's camp in Currituck, at 9 o'clock Thursday night. We learn from him the following facts:

On Thursday at 3 o'clock six gunboats (side-wheel steamers) of the enemy appeared off the mouth of the Albemarle and Currituck Canal, and fired a few cannon shots at the camp of Gen. Wise, then at the bridge a mile or so distant. The General deemed it proper to withdraw toward Currituck Court House, as he had no means of defence against the guns of the boats. Subsequently he ordered a further withdrawal to Great Bridge, in Norfolk county. A few of the enemy landed at the canal—say two or three hundred: but they did not leave the protection of the boats while observed. General Wise had only some 1200 men. Henningsen's batteries were not with him.

On Tuesday, a flag of truce steamer went over to Roanoke Island, and returned to Norfolk on Thursday evening, bringing the bodies of Captains Wise and Coles, and Lieut. Selden. Capt. W. died the morning after the fight.

The bodies of Capt. Wise and Capt. Coles reached this city last evening, and were received at the depot with the respect due the memory of heroes who fell in a glorious cause.

Our entire loss in killed was *eight* and in wounded *thirty*. This is the statement of Dr. Cole, (Surgeon of Wise's Legion,) and it may be relied upon as correct.

The Federal loss, we learn through the same medium, is 35 commissioned officers, (including two Colonels,) and 175 privates killed, and 400 wounded.

[Four of the killed, and 18 of the wounded are of 6 Richmond companies. Their names are given. Names of other killed and wounded not given.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—Surgeon Coles was very kindly treated by the enemy. He says that General Burnside complimented our troops on their gallant and desperate resistance. Our mortality list, however, is very small.

The casualty lists of the two forces seem to be very unequal. Our fire, however, is said to have been very destructive, making large gaps in the enemy's lines. The brunt of the combat with the enemy's infantry is said to have been borne by three companies, the Richmond Blues, Captain Cole's company and the McCulloch Rangers, who, for the space of several hours, are represented to have held the enemy in check.

Capt. Coles was shot through the breast and killed outright. The infamous outrage was perpetrated by the Yankees of robbing his body. His watch was stolen, and even the buttons and straps cut off from his coat by the Yankee wretches.

Captain Wise is said to have received no less than four wounds in different parts of his body. He lingered 24 hours, during which time he received every attention and mark of interest from the hands of the enemy.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Suffolk Va. Sun says:

B. Ham and J. W. Ham, privates in Capt. Jones' company from Warren county, N. C., and connected with Col. Shaw's 8th N. C. Regiment, arrived here on Wednesday night, having escaped from the enemy at Roanoke Island. They represent the fighting as desperate on both sides.

Col. Shaw, they say, acted with great coolness and bravery throughout, and when forced to surrender was engaged up to the last moment in spiking the guns.

Col. Jno. V. Jordan, it is said, displayed great bravery. When the retreat was ordered, he was last seen galloping from the field and attempting an escape in which it is supposed he failed.

A Norfolk Dispatch to the Examiner of the 15th says: The Yankees say that we lost in killed and wounded at Roanoke Island, 300. The number of reported prisoners will be greatly reduced, as stragglers are constantly coming in.

The Federals acknowledge a loss in killed and wounded of 1,300.

North Carolinians at Roanoke Island.—In compliance with the request of a Raleigh correspondent, we have made inquiries concerning the N. C. regiments on Roanoke Island. There were three incomplete regiments belonging to that State, on the island, but not generally engaged. A few of the men made their escape, but the majority were taken prisoners.—*Rich. Dis.* 11th.

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 14.—Information reached us late yesterday, that the Federals re-embarked at Edenton and went off to some other point. The number of horses landed there at first was much overrated. They assured the citizens that they did not come among them to harm them or to rob them. But whilst this assurance was being made by the officers, the men were engaged in rolling into the gunboats some bales of cotton they found on the wharf.

I also learn that Elizabeth City has been partially deserted by the Federals. Our latest information from Winton reports that nothing had been seen there of the gunboats which started up the Chowan from Edenton. The presumption is, that they were only reconnoitering.

Rev. Shadrack Worrell, of Gatesville, had a vessel loaded with corn captured in Albemarle Sound.

Mr. Elliott had 70,000 pounds of pork in salt for the government at or near Hertford, and managed to get it all away. It is now safe in one of the Virginia counties.

A crowd of young ladies at school in Murfreesboro', from this section, reached here last night. The people of Murfreesboro' were apprehending the coming of the Yankees.

It is probable that the next depredations of the enemy will be at Plymouth and the little towns on the Roanoke river.

Our little town is full of refugees from Edenton, Elizabeth City and adjacent places and the soldiery.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

From Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—A brush with the Yankees took place at Jumping Branch, in Mercer County, the latter part of last week. Our cavalry, consisting of not more than two companies, was surprised and attacked by the enemy, who killed one man, and took six prisoners, and captured some of the horses. The 45th regiment, encamped at Pack's Ferry, started to reinforce the cavalry, but fell in with 600 of the enemy, whom they engaged and repulsed; with what loss, is not stated.

A gentleman arrived from Winchester yesterday, who states that the Federals have taken possession of Moorfields, the county seat of Hardy county. About 2500 of them (a part of Gen. Lander's force) marching from Romney, entered the town Monday or Tuesday. There was some slight resistance by a small militia force of 700 men, under Cols. Monroe and Harness, but they soon retired and the enemy took possession.

Hardy county is one of the richest in the Northern portion of the State. The enemy gets all its large supplies; while in Hampshire, the adjoining county, also very fertile, and where his line of march is traced by the ruins of burned houses and the general desolation he has produced, there is great scarcity, and some of the people are in a state bordering on starvation. This is, indeed a gloomy condition of a beautiful country in the hands of a ruthless invading army.—*Dispatch.*

Fight in Scott County.—MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—McLean's Cavalry fought the Lincolnites in Scott county, Tenn., on the 14th inst., killing seven and capturing nineteen, together with many horses and guns. The Lincolnites fled to the mountains in disorder. Three Confederates were wounded.

Another Old Hulk Sunk.—The Yankee fleet off this port brought up an old hulk on Thursday last, and sunk her south of the Rattlesnake shoal, where her spars may be seen above water.—*Charleston Courier, 15th.*

Arrival of 15,000 Stand of Arms.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The steamer Victoria has run the blockade at this port. The blockading steamer fired 200 shells at her, but she arrived safe. Her cargo consists of 15,000 stand of arms, a large quantity of ammunition, coffee, &c.

Re-Enlistments.—We learn that a considerable proportion of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, from Richmond, have already re-enlisted for the war, or signified an intention of doing so.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Railway Accident.—CHARLOTTE, Feb. 12.—A collision occurred this morning on the N. C. Train The down train, with a party of soldiers under furlough on board, was run into. Col. Judge, of the 14th Alabama Regiment, was slightly wounded. His servant was badly hurt. F. M. Williams and S. M. Dean, of the 3d Georgia Regiment, received some severe injuries. The last named had his foot amputated. All the wounded are now doing well.

GEN. CRITTENDEN.—The Northern papers lately published statements impeaching the character of Gen. Crittenden, which they pretended to have derived from Capt. Ewing, aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, who was sent to the enemy's camp with a flag of truce to recover the body of Gen. Z. Capt. Ewing has called on the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch, to say that the statement attributed to him is a sheer fabrication by the enemy; and that Gen. Crittenden acted a brave and gallant part in the battle of Fishing Creek. The Dispatch adds,—

"With regard to the earlier career of Gen. Crittenden, which has recently been a theme of discussion, it may be proper to add here, that soon after the Mexican war he was court-martialed, and by the court-martial dismissed. The President approved the sentence, as is usual in such cases, and sent to the Senate an appointment to fill the vacancy. The Senate went into an examination of the record, and finding that gross injustice had been done him, refused to recognize a vacancy; so he was retained in his position. It has been stated that Gen. Crittenden was dismissed from the old service; but the above is the only occasion on which he was before a court-martial. It is understood that he now desires and claims the fullest investigation of the random charges made against him since the affair at Fishing Creek."

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book has failed to arrive, and we can only give the meagre sketches of Northern news telegraphed thence to Richmond and Petersburg. Northern dates are to the 13th inst.

The Teutonia has arrived with European intelligence to Feb. 1st.

The N Y. Herald says that parties in England have resolved to object to every measure taken by the Government for the restoration of the Union.

The Federal vessel Tuscarora has been ordered from Southampton. The Nashville was still at Southampton.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says that in French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere in American difficulties in less than a month, and that the Ministers, the Government, the people, and the Government papers, are all ready for intervention.

The London Times says there is a large party in the House of Commons who are urging on the Government the policy of interference in the American struggle.

No change has occurred in the Liverpool cotton market.

In the Federal Senate, the bill appropriating seven millions of dollars for the completion of fortifications, was passed.

Bennett's Herald crows lustily over the Federal victories on the coast of North Carolina and at Fort Henry, in Tennessee, and says that the rebel leaders have no idea of holding Virginia, Kentucky, nor Tennessee.

The news of the capture of Roanoke Island was sent to Europe in the New York Herald, by the steamer Africa, which sailed on the 12th inst.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 12th inst., says that the Federal army in Central Kentucky is in motion.

A dispatch from Cairo, 12th inst., says passengers report that eleven transports with troops had passed Paducah.

The remainder of the "Mortar Fleet," it is said, will soon be ready for service.

The New York cotton market was less active, and middling uplands were quoted at 29 a 30 cents.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 11.—Great activity is exhibited in preparations for the Hunter expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Federal capital is widly jubilant over the news of the success of the Burnside expedition.

Secretary STANTON is quite ill.

THE WISE LEGION.—This consisted of three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a corps of artillery. Sixteen of its companies, (supposed to amount to less than 1000 men,) are stated to have been at Roanoke Island,—14 of them Virginians, 1 from Louisiana, and 1 from Mississippi. About 1600 of the Legion were in other places and 200 are supposed to have escaped from Roanoke Island; so that it is thought Gen. Wise has still 1800 of his men left.

The Confiscation Bill.—We hear that Congress has passed the bill, which has been for some time under consideration, for the confiscation of the property of alien enemies.—*Richmond Dispatch, 15th.*

Congress.—The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States closes its term of existence with the present week. It is impossible for us to say whether the body has performed its duty to the public or not; for, having always deliberated with closed doors, its officers and members alone are the possessors of its secrets. The new Congress will assemble on the 18th, (next Tuesday,) on the 19th the votes for President and Vice-President will be counted, and on the 22d the President will be inaugurated.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The Hillsboro' Recorder, edited by that veteran of the press, Dennis Heartt, has just entered upon its 43d year. The venerable editor says he finds but few names on his list of the original subscribers, but the names of their children and grandchildren are there. We hope his list will be greatly multiplied, and that his "shadow will never grow less."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Soldier Injured.—A soldier belonging to a North Carolina regiment, stationed near Evansport, while attempting to get upon the Fredericksburg train on Broad street yesterday morning, missed his footing, and one of the cars passing over his leg, crushed it in a shocking manner. He was quickly rescued from his dangerous position, and removed to one of the Military hospitals in our city. The injured man had re-enlisted for the war, on the way to join his regiment. *Enquirer.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, CHARLES BEATTY MALLETT, Esq., to Miss MARION, eldest daughter of Edward Lee Winslow, Esq.

On the 5th inst., in Robeson county, near St. Paul's, by Dr. S. B Rozier, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN BAXLEY to Miss SUSAN POWERS.

In Robeson county, on the 7th inst., by Daniel McMillan, Esq., Mr. PHILLIP M. WHITE of the Highland Boys, to Miss ELLEN SOPHIA CASHWELL, all of Robeson.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 1st of February, Mrs. MARY SHAW, aged 79 years.

In Columbia, Randolph county, N. C., on the 9th of January, EMMA E., daughter of the late Thos. A. Futral, in the 22d year of her age.

At his residence in Coweta County, Geo., January 23rd, after a protracted illness Rev'd P. H. SKEEN in the 52d year of his age. We mourn not as those without hope. From early manhood a member of the M. E. Church, for years a local Minister, he lived a Christian and walked close to his profession. A kind father, an affectionate husband, a zealous christian, has gone to the reward for which he labored.—COM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at the encampment of the 28th regiment N. C. vols., Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st day of Dec. 1861, Hugh W. McAulay of Montgomery County, about 26 years.

The subject of this memoir, like many other brave and noble sons of our land, though for several years in feeble health, left father, brothers and sisters, all the comforts and pleasures of home, and went forth to help drive off the invaders from our soil. In his death the army has been deprived of a brave, obedient and noble-hearted soldier, and the bereaved family have sustained an irreparable loss. He was much beloved by his brother soldiers, and lived a very exemplary life up to his death. He has now passed away; war and its wild din will never again disturb him. The clash of arms and the roar of cannon will arouse him no more. Though we will never again see him on parade or drill, his memory will be green in the hearts of his officers and brother soldiers. Though his clay tabernacle has been dissolved, we hope his spirit inhabits the building not made with hands, where may the bereaved family all meet him again. While we mourn his untimely death we humbly bow to this dispensation of Providence, hoping that our loss is his eternal again.

ONE OF HIS BRETHREN.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 17.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New hog round 16 to 17.
Beef—By retail, 5 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Corn—Declining, dull at $1 per bushel.
Cotton—Receipts light, last sales 9.25 for best.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Flour—Family 8 50, Super 8 25.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 20 for narrow bar, 25 for broad, retail.
Molasses—N. O. retailing at 90 to $1.
Nails—$14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Selling in small quantities at 10 to 12½.
Peas $1 15 to 1 25. Rye 2 50. Oats 60 to 65.
Irish Potatoes 3 50 to 4 00 per bushel.
Cotton Yarns—1 60 to 1 75 for all Nos.
Salt—Sound 3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 85 to $1 50.
Sugars—Common brown 10; better grades, hhd. 12½.
Spirits Turpentine—20 to 21 cents.
Tallow—20 to 22. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Brown Sheetings 20 to 21 cts. by the bale.
Shirtings, 3-4, 17 cts.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Leather Purse Lost.

ON the 6th inst., in or near Fayetteville, a PURSE containing about $25 or upwards in paper money —one $10 bill, one or two $5 bills, with some smaller ones, the banks not remembered. I had my purse last near the bridge of Cross Creek, but did not miss it until I had got to Martin Denning's. I will amply satisfy any person for the delivery of said purse, or any information so that I can get it.

MERREL RYALS.

Elevation, Johnston Co., N. C., Feb'y 10. 1tpd

WANTED,

FORTY or FIFTY able-bodied men, of good moral character, to complete the Light Artillery Company now in process of formation in this town.

Applications for membership should be made immediately, certainly before the *draft* is completed.

The Confederate Bounty of Fifty Dollars will be paid to each man when he is mustered into the service.

For membership, information, &c., apply at the office of THOS. C. FULLER.

Feb'y 15, 1862. 1t

L. F. L. I.—Attention!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the ARMORY on WEDNESDAY next the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. in uniform. By order of the Captain.

D. McR. O'HANLON, O. S.

Feb. 17, 1861. 1t

ATTENTION!

Fayetteville Ind. Lt. Infantry Company.

THE members of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at Farmer's Hall, on Wednesday the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped for Parade. WRIGHT HUSKE, Major Cond'g.

Feb'y 17, 1862. 1tpd

RECRUITS WANTED.

HAVING been detailed by Gen. J. G. Walker, Recruiting officer for Co. H, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T., I will attend at Rowell's, Brunswick county, on Friday, 14th; at Elizabethtown and vicinity on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th, 19th and 20th; at Lumberton, 28th inst., and March 1st.

A bounty of $50 will be paid by the Confederate States and $15 by the State of North Carolina, on first muster after enlistment. Commutation for rations will be furnished from day of enlistment, and transportation furnished from home to camp.

D. E. McNAIR,
Lt. Co. H, 3d N. C. T., Recruiting Officer.

Feb'y 13, 1862. 1100-3t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA, Adjutant General's Office,

RALEIGH, February 13, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organising will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor.

J. G. MARTIN, Adj

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book has the N. Y. Herald of the 8th. We extract all that is of interest:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Congress has at length taken an important step towards placing the financial condition of the country on a sound basis, and providing for the vital demands upon the Treasury for means to prosecute the war against rebellion. In the House yesterday the Treasury Demand Note bill, was passed by a vote of 93 to 54. The bill provides for the issue of demand notes to the amount of $150,000,000, which are to be received as a legal tender for all purposes. There can be little doubt that the bill will also pass the Senate. When this is accomplished, the public look for the speedy enactment of a Tax bill, as a permanent and secure basis for all our financial operations.

Great activity prevails at Boston in getting off the Butler expedition. The vessels already loaded or loading with troops and stores consist of the ships Undaunted, North America, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Wilder Farley and Western Empire; also some steamers. The Maine Fourteenth regiment, First Maine battery, Second Vermont battery, and Fourth Massachusetts battery, of the New England division, were embarked yesterday. Probably all the above vessels will sail the present week. The entire division will consist of about ten thousand men.

We have highly important news from Mexico, relating to a great battle fought between the Spanish troops and the Mexicans, at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz, in which the Spaniards were defeated. The conflict at this important strategic point is said to have lasted five hours. From the western part of the republic intelligence represents the Mexican people as being completely united in the effort to resist invasion. All international dissensions have been abandoned in one grand movement for the common cause.

OLD POINT, Feb. 4.—The steamship Constitution, with the Bay State regiment of Massachusetts, the Maine Twelfth and other troops, sailed for Ship Island this forenoon. [Part of Butler's Expedition.]

The sloop of-war Jamestown sailed unexpectedly last night. She will go down the Southern coast.

From the Herald's Paris correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—As regards France, it is proper that our people should prepare to hear of manifestations of discontent at the delays of the war and the impossibility of procuring cotton. The English journals are boldly asserting that France has been, for several months past, urging upon Great Britain to join her in recognizing the Southern Confederacy and disregarding the blockade. It is not true that the Emperor's Government has taken any such initiation. If any negotiations have been commenced on the subject they certainly originated, not in Paris but in London; and the Emperor has, from the outset, expressed his hope that the rebellion would be speedily suppressed. The distress in the manufacturing districts of France is, however, very great, and the murmurs of mercantile and laboring classes grow louder and louder every day.

In the midst of all these elements so contrary to the interests of the Union, it is gratifying to know that the Emperor Napoleon has, as yet, done nothing to encourage the rebellion, and that we possess in Prince Napoleon, the only man in France who exercises any real influence over the determinations of the Sovereign, a warm friend, thoroughly convinced that the Union cause must speedily triumph. The Prince, as I learn to-day, received despatches by the America assuring him that the preparations for an advanee were completed, and that news of a great and decisive battle might soon be expected to reach Europe. This was immediately communicated to the Emperor, who is said to have expressed his satisfaction and the hope that Gen. McClellan would be in a position to overcome all obstacles to his victorious march to Richmond.

Interesting from the North.—A number of prisoners from the North, including two or three discharged from Fort Lafayette, have lately arrived here. Some interesting intelligence is furnished us through these sources.

The North is represented to be suffering great distress in view of the financial difficulties of the government. The alternative, with a large portion of the population, was to enlist or starve, and the consequence was that recruits were rapidly pouring in upon the government. The steamer from Baltimore, on which our informant reached Fortress Monroe, was freighted with three hundred half-starved Federal recruits.

In Washington city the greatest distress prevailed, and a large portion of its people were threatened with actual starvation, on account of the high prices of all the necessaries of life. The Federal army in the Metropolis is reported to be about 35,000 strong.

Some of the prisoners on their way South were sumptuously entertained in Baltimore, and received with public and undisguised marks of enthusiasm by many of its citizens. There was evidently here and elsewhere much more openness and defiance than formerly in the expressions of sympathy with the South; and the government had showed a tendency to despair of the control of public sentiment in Baltimore by suspending the practice of making arrests.—*Rich. Ex 10th.*

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.—From the New York Herald of the 10th [says the Day Book] we select the following:

The Situation.—On the 2d instant an American recruiting officer crossed over the Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls in order to arrest a deserter from our force. He had the man in custody when the fugitive protested in loud tones, attracted a crowd and was rescued by the genius of "universal emancipation" to British freedom. Immediately afterwards a non-commissioned officer and private of the Queen's Thirtieth regiment of infantry faced to the American side, walked over the bridge, enlisted in the American army and were sent off to Buffalo for enrollment. It will be seen from this that the Union gained man for man, with one man over.

A despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial gives some important information relative to the movements of Thomas' division in Kentucky. It appears that Gen. Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter is to go through Cumberland Gap; Gen. Schoepff is to advance by the central route, and Gen. Thomas, with McCooke's and Mason's brigades, will cross at Mill Springs, the scene of the late victory. They will immediately march on Knoxville, and if successful, will take possession of the railroad, thus cutting off communication between the rebel army in the West, and the seat of the rebel government at Richmond.

The rebel troops in their retreat from Fort Henry were said to have proceeded to Paris, in Henry county, Tennessee, twenty miles west of Fort Henry, and a few miles from the Tennessee river. It is the present northern terminus of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and its importance consists in the fact that it communicates by railroad with the Columbus and Mississippi Railroad, which is the chief line of communication of Gen. Polk at Columbus. It is stated that this point is strongly fortified. The Union gunboats, ascending the Tennessee river, could land troops within a few miles of Paris, when our troops would be virtually in the rear of Columbus. But it appears, from later intelligence received at Norfolk, that the flying rebels have not taken position at Paris, but have gone to Fort Donelson, which is threatened by the Union forces under Gen. Grant.

Our news from Missouri is most favorable. The rebel Gen. Price, now near Springfield, is said to have harangued his troops, stating that they were surrounded, and should decide either to surrender or fight. They resolved to fight. Our Generals are pressing forward with great rapidity. Sigel and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, while Major Wright's cavalry have advanced thirteen miles west of that point. The brigade of Gen. Davis was reported to be crossing the Osage river on Wednesday, and the advanced guard was expected to join Gen. Sigel and Asboth at Lebanon on the following day. Price may thus feel that his position is a critical one.

The object of taking Roanoke Island is to take the initiative towards seizing other points on the railroad running directly South from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut off the supplies from the Southern States. If the Union troops are fortunate enough to secure its capture, it will put a stop to the inland coast navigation of North Carolina, which means of transportation has been so useful from its safety agsist hostile cruisers.

The most important object of the seizure will, however, be the threatening of Norfolk, and, if it is thought advisable to follow up the advantage, the flanking of the rebel army at Norfolk. A movement securing Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and thus commanding the great Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal, would command the adjunct canal known as the Jericho Canal, connecting, through Lake Drummond, with an important railroad junction at a town called Suffolk, on the Nansemond river, where the main railroad route from Norfolk branches into what are called the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, thus completely cutting off all connection by rail or water between Norfolk and surrounding country and the other parts of the rebel regions.

The strategic importance of such a movement, if successfully made, will form one of the most important features of the war. The island is a position which is valuable to us, commanding, as it does, the Currituck Sound, which opens into Albemarle. Currituck is about fifty miles long, ten miles wide, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. Owing to the natural breakwater which protects a large portion of the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, the water is as placid as a lake, and easily navigated.

It has been fortified by the rebels, who have established an entrenched camp in the centre, and erected five forts to defend it at important points.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 8.—Preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed.

European Intervention.—The N. Y. Express of Saturday says:

The signs of European interference in our war with the Southern rebels are evidently on the increase. It is evident, also, that the initiatory step will be taken not by England but by France. Thurlow Weed, in whose judgment we all have confidence, and whose opportunities for observation are likely to be excellent, writes to a friend in Albany, under date of 21st of January, that the Emperor Napoleon would certainly announce to the Corps Legislatif, on the 27th ult, his intention to interfere with the affairs of this country.

This is a startling announcement, but as Mr. Weed is not addicted to "sensations," or sensation writing, we should not be surprised if there was something in it. A few days more will tell. There is a steamer due off Cape Race that may settle the story this very day. In fact, Mr. Weed, it occurs to us, but gives plain expression to the policy foreshadowed by the French Minister of State in his recent answer to the petition of the Lyons workmen for relief, and of which we have hitherto had something to say.

ELOQUENT APPEAL TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, says the Richmond Dispatch, the stirring appeal of Gen. Johnston, relating to the re-enlistment question, the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the camps and elsewhere. We have reliable authority for saying that the troops in the Army of the Potomac are rapidly re-enlisting, and we cannot doubt that this address will serve to arouse the volunteers in other portions of the country:

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF NORTHERN VA.,
February 4, 1862.

Soldiers: Your country again calls you to the defence of the noblest of human causes. To the indomitable courage already exhibited on the battle-field, you have added the rarer virtues of high endurance, cheerful obedience, and self-sacrifice. Accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of home, you have met and borne the privations of camp life, the exactions of military discipline, and the rigors of a winter campaign. The rich results of your courage, patriotism, and unfaltering virtue, are before you. Intrusted with the defence of this important frontier, you have driven back the immense army which the enemy had sent to invade our country and to establish his dominion over our people by the wide-spread havoc of a war inaugurated without a shadow of constitutional right, and prosecuted in a spirit of ruthless vengeance. By your valor and firmness you have kept him in check until the nations of the earth have been forced to see us in our true character—not dismembered and rebellious communities, but an empire of confederate States, with a Constitution safe in the affections of the people, institutions and laws in full and unobstructed operation, a population enjoying all the comforts of life, and a citizen soldiery who laugh to scorn the threat of subjugation.

Your country now summons you to a nobler and a greater deed. The enemy has gathered up all his energies for a final conflict. His enormous masses threaten us on the West; his naval expeditions are assailing us upon our whole Southern coast, and upon the Potomac, within a few hours' march, he has a gigantic army, inflamed by lust and maddened by fanaticism. But the plains of Manassas are not forgotten, and he shrinks from meeting the disciplined heroes who hurled across the Potomac his grand army, routed and disgraced. He does not propose to attack this army so long as it holds its present position with undiminished numbers and unimpaired discipline; but, protected by his fortifications, he *awaits the expiration of your term of service.* He recollects that his own ignoble soldiery, when their term of service expired, "marched away from the scene of conflict to the sound of the enemy's cannon;" and he hopes that at that critical moment Southern men will consent to share with them this infamy. Expecting a large portion of our army to be soon disbanded, he hopes that his immense numbers will easily overpower your gallant comrades who will be left here, and thus remove the chief obstacle to his cherished scheme of Southern subjugation.

The Commanding General calls upon the twelve-months men to stand by their brave comrades who have volunteered for the war, to re-volunteer at once, and thus show to the world that the patriots engaged in this struggle for independence will not swerve from the bloodiest path they may be called to tread. The enemies of your country, as well as her friends, are watching your action with deep, intense, tremulous interest. Such is your position that you can act no obscure part. Your decision, be it for honor or dishonor, will be written down in history. You cannot, will not draw back at this solemn crisis of our struggle, when all that is heroic in the land is engaged, and all that is precious hangs trembling in the balance.

The Southern Volunteers.—The Northern journals count on the certain annihilation of our armies, after our twelve months' regiments are disbanded. They expect the same disgraceful scenes to be enacted in our lines which were witnessed in theirs last summer, when some regiments were to be observed withdrawing and marching homeward while others were advancing to battle. Such a scene is not possible with the Southern race, and the Southern soldier or regiment which should enact so disgraceful a part, would be glad enough to get away from home on any terms, even of re-enlisting for life, if they should carry from the service such a load of infamy upon their shoulders.

We have never indulged any very serious forebodings on this subject of re-enlistment. The desire of the twelve months' volunteer to visit his friends at home is natural. It often amounts to a morbid passion, seriously affecting the health of the soldier. It is said of the French conscripts, under the empire, that this passion took like possession of them; and, where furloughs were refused, the victim frequently died of home-sickness. The surgeons, soon discovering the fact, granted leaves in every case where the unmistakable listlessness of countenance betokened the presence of the morbid longing. The result of the liberal policy was found to be most happy. In every case the visit completely restored the patient to health and animation; and he soon became as eager to return to camp as he had before been to leave it.

Great as the hardships of camp-life may be, and heavily as they may sit upon the frames of home-sick soldiers, yet there is an attractiveness in its danger, its rough society and enlivening incident, that take strong hold of the soldier's mind, and soon lure him back from home. It is the experience of the large majority of our own soldiers that, on returning to their quiet residences for a season, they soon grow weary of the monotony and seclusion they find there and long again to partake of the stirring life of the camp.

Richmond Examiner.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 12th inst.

On Thursday, Mr. Osborne introduced the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rule:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention it s of the highest importance to the interest of the Confederate States, that the mints situated within their limits should be placed in operation at the earliest practicable period, and that the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to attain this object."

Mr. Leak of Richmond moved the postponement of the special order, and the consideration of his resolution fixing the time of adjournment. The Convention refused to postpone, 62 to 35.

The special order, the Danville Convention, was taken up and the bill passed, 61 to 35. The members from this County and Harnett voted in its favor.

On Friday, several resolutions relating to adjournment were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Armfield presented a majority report from the committee on distilleries, expressing the opinion that interference by the Convention to prevent the distillation of grain would be impolitic, and that the imposition of a tax upon the grain or whiskey so distilled would have no material effect in repressing the evil. [Mr. Armfield stated that he dissented from this report, and would shortly submit a minority report.]

Mr. Rayner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the bank of North Carolina be requested to invite the Presidents of the respective banks in this State to convene in this City at an early day, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the course to be pursued by said banks as to the treasury notes issued by the State.

Modified at Mr. Graham's instance by substituting for "the President of the bank of North Carolina," "Treasurer of the State," and adopted under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Howard moved to postpone the special order, that the report of the committee on military affairs, relative to the raising of North Carolina's quota of troops, might be taken up and disposed of.

This motion prevailed and the Convention went into secret session and adjourned at its close.

On Saturday, Mr. Mosely introduced a resolution requiring the Paymaster to pay the troops of the 38th regiment, N. C. troops, from the time their services were tendered and accepted. The resolution asked that this regiment be put on the same footing with others, the military bill authorizing payment from the time of tender and acceptance.

Mr. Howard stated that he heard the Adjutant General say, in conversation with officers of the 38th regiment, that most companies of that regiment had been accepted with the distinct understanding that pay should not commence until their services were needed, the State being unable at the time of tender, to arm and equip them.

Mr. Mosely said that he was aware that a general order had issued to the effect that the pay of soldiers should not commence in future until they had received marching orders. This was in direct contravention of the existing law, which expressly provides for payment from the time of acceptance. He merely desired that the law be enforced.

Mr. Merritt thought the legislation proposed entirely too narrow and preferred a general inquiry on the subject. He represented a company belonging to a regiment similarly situated.

Mr. Ruffin thought its consideration should be deferred until the requisite information could be obtained from the Adjutant General.

Mr. McDuffie thought that the Convention should not indulge the public servants in over-riding the law. What recourse, he asked, had officers and soldiers, "when the Adjutant General refused to pay them in compliance with law?" He thought the rule should be suspended and inquiry made.

Mr. Howard replied in defence of the authorities, and protested against the injustice of depending wholly on *ex parte* statements prejudicial to them. As the friend of Henry T. Clarke, not merely as the partisan of the Governor, he repelled with indignation the imputation that he would be guilty of fraud and injustice towards the soldiers.

Mr. Armfield made a clear and satisfactory statement of the facts connected with the enlistment of the companies composing the 38th Regiment

Mr. Long confirmed these statements and added that one of the companies from Randolph had been accepted on the condition that they would arm and equip themselves. This they had done, their mothers and sisters weaving the cloth with which they were uniformed.

The rule was suspended, and the resolution referred to a select committee.

[The regiment is to be paid, as other regiments, the convention having since so ordered.]

Mr. Rayner, from the finance committee, reported an ordinance taxing distillers. Also an ordinance increasing the salaries of the Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State for the present year.

Mr. Holmes introduced an ordinance for a more thorough organization of the militia.

The following ordinance as to county taxes was adopted:

1 *Be it ordained &c.* That the Chairman of the County Court, and where there is no Chairman, the County Court Clerk of each and every county in this State, shall, by public notice, convene the Justices of the County Courts at their respective Court Houses, on the first Monday in May, 1862, and a majority of the Justices being present, they shall proceed to levy the taxes for county purposes, and may, in their discretion, as now provided by law, levy the taxes for school purposes, and the Clerks of the respective County Courts shall, in such cases, enter the proceedings on said Justices on the minute docket of said County Courts as part of the record of said Courts thus convened in special session: *Provided*, That in counties holding regular terms of the County Courts in said month of May, or the first Monday in June, 1862, the levy hereby required shall be made at such regular terms.

2. That the act of the last extra session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes," which requires the Justices of the several County Courts, at their first Court after the first day of January in every year to levy a tax for county and school purposes, &c., be, and the same is hereby modified and repealed, so far as the same may apply to the present year 1862.

3. That this ordinance shall expire and be inapplicable after the year 1862.

4. That those counties in which their County Courts have levied the taxes for county and school purposes, and in those counties in which they may hereafter levy the same in ignorance of the provisions of this Ordinance, the same shall be void and of no effect.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb'y 11, 1862.

MESSRS. HALE & SONS:—It may be of interest to you and to the many readers of the Observer, to know that the Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D., will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon before the Graduating Class at our Annual Commencement in June next, and that Will B. Rodman, Esq., of Washington, N. C., has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies.

We have quite an increase in the number of students over the last session, and notwithstanding there is so much war and rumors of war, we anticipate a pleasant and profitable time of it during the subsequent part of the present term.

Mr. R. H. Lee of Sampson, of the Soph. Class, has been elected Marshal. He has chosen three of his "subs," viz: Messrs. E. A. T. Nicholson and O. A. Wiggins of the Philanthropic Society, and T. S. Lindsay of the Dialectic. Mr. Lee is a handsome young man of very agreeable manners. His "Subs" are not unlike their chief. With such a corps of good looking and gentlemanly officers we will guaranty that the ladies will be well attended to should they honor us with their presence next Commencement.

Our excellent President, Gov. Swain, has just recovered from a severe indisposition, and is now, with his usual energy, actively engaged in attending to his department in the collegiate course.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Bladen county, on the 24th ult., Mr. A. M. Anders, of the "Co. Confederates."

At time and place not mentioned, John Kelly, of Mocksville, of the State Troops.

At the Hospital at Fredericksburg, on the 31st ult., Private John W. Baldwin, of company D., 1st State Troops. Also on the 1st inst., Private Abel T. Turner, of the same company.

In Brunswick county, on the 26th ult., Mr. Samuel Sellers, private in Capt. Green's company, 30th State Troops, aged 59 years and 17 days.

At Camp Refugio, private John Little, of Co. G, 24th Regiment.

Near Manassas, on the 28th ult., Jonas J. Atkinson, of Edgecombe county, of Co. F. 4th State Troops.

IREDELL COUNTY.—Instead of 450 men, according to Gen. Martin's report, the Express says that Iredell has sent six companies for the war, more than 550 men; besides many in companies from other counties.

VIRGINIA TROOPS.—Virginia's quota of troops for Confederate service is 66,000. The Legislature has provided for a draft in case that number do not volunteer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, Feb. 8, 1862

The "Richmond Boys" are again convened, to make some demonstration of their heartfelt bereavement and give expression of their condolence with the many friends of our late comrades in battle, Alexander McKay, Thomas Garrett and Henry C. Morgan, whose deaths have lately spread sorrow among our little band.

WHEREAS, The great Ruler of the Universe has taken from amongst us, our fellow soldiers above named, we hereby give token of our deep sympathies and lamentations in behalf of ourselves and friends, &c. Therefore,

Resolved, That we acknowledge the workings and wisdom of an all-wise God, who rules according to divine truth; yet we can but regret and deplore the untimely death of our much beloved soldiers. Still, we submit humbly and say, "thy will be *done.*"

Resolved 2d, That by this humble tribute we extend to the bereft friends and relatives our deepest sympathies, and acknowledge our sad loss with unfeigned feelings of deep sorrow.

Resolved further, That this notice be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with request that the Presbyterian copy.

Lieut. D. G. McRAE,
Private ALEX. McINNIS,
Lieut. M. T. COVINGTON,
Private B. F. DOCKERY,
} Com.
S. M. INGRAM, Chm'n.

Orderly, D. R. McINNIS, Sect'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP NEAR BULL RUN, FAIRFAX CO., VA., Feb. 5.

Died, at the Royster hospital in Richmond, on the 25th Jan'y last, Jas. H. Curtis; also at the Moore hospital near Manassas, on the 31st ult., Alex'r McKensie; both of whom were members of Co. D, 23d Reg't N. C. Troops. At a meeting of the company, and preparatory to measures proper to be taken in such an instance, a committee of five was appointed; and as expressive of the feelings of the company in regard to the decease of our late companions-in-arms, the following resolutions have been drawn up and approved:

Resolved, That on hearing of the death of Jas. H. Curtis and Alex'r. McKenzie, we were fully impressed with the extent of the misfortune that had befallen us; for while yet with us, they had proven themselves in many respects worthy our high appreciation, and now they are dead, we cannot withhold expressions of sincere admiration of the manly virtues and soldierly qualities that marked their characters; that in their death the Army of the Potomac is deprived of the services of two valuable soldiers, and especially has the company, of which they were members, sustained a loss which may never be repaired.

Resolved, That while we may see plainly the hand that dealt the blow, we dare not divine the cause of the infliction; and that while it is not in our power to fathom the mysterious workings of Providence; we would submit to His will, and presume not to murmur at the decrees of Divine justice; that we extend our heart-felt sympathies to the respective families of the deceased—the distressed wife and children of the one, the bereaved parents of the other—and, as we mingle our tears with theirs on a common altar of grief, we would point them to the source above, whence is derived a cure to all affliction.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased; also that copies be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian, with the request that they be published.

WM. J. EVERETT,
JNO. W. COVINGTON,
EVANDER A. McDONALD,
JAS. H. CHAPPELL,
HENRY C. WALL,
} Com.

WM McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County an l Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and
AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23. 11-1m*tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.
C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 22, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.
C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.
Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

TO TRAVELLERS.
CONNECTION BETWEEN
Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.

THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches, with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS, on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers, *and light packages* between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:

Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.

☞ No night travel either way.
D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.
November 7, 1861. 73-3mpd

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped
JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;
Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the
Foundry and Machine Business,
under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.
D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ¼ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.
ANDERSON & CORD.
October 23, 1861. 68tf

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;
Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;
The Volunteer's Hand Book.
Further supplies just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Dec. 14, 1861.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

SPRING GOODS.
JAMES KYLE
IS NOW OPENING HIS
SPRING GOODS,
Among which are:
PRINTED LAWNS:
Black and Black and White Ditto;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Col'd and Black Silks.
The Col'd Silks will be offered at last year's prices.
Feb'y 6, 1862. 98-4t

No. 10 PLOW POINTS,

AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for sale at the Eagle Works. ANDERSON & CORD
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98tf

SHOES.

2000 PAIRS HEAVY BROGANS for sale, to arrive per Steamer North Carolina, on Wednesday next. T. S. LUTTERLOH
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-2t

WANTED,

FOR this year, a House Servant (Man) for the Hotel any active, intelligent, quick motioned boy will do T. WADDILL
Jan'y 30, 1862 95tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,
CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.
ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

DESERTER---$30 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserter BURWELL W. HODGES, at any Jail or Military Post in the State. The said Hodges resides in Harnett County, about 10 miles from Averasboro'; has hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, is 5 feet 10 inches high, age 20 years. He enlisted the 29th May, 1861, and deserted about 10th June.
PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C. 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.
July 30, 1861. 44-tf

NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS,
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 2d Equity, (without Notes,) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3-4 (in one.)

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 40*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lirking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.
JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.
G. W. AUTREY.
Jan'y 22, 1862. 94*tf

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,
D. McRAE, Sec'y.
Dec. 16. 83*3m

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1861.

John W. McNair, against Elias Grantham, Giles Williams, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Stephen Grantham, dec'd, Owen Grantham, Joseph Standland and wife Martha, Daniel Elvington and wife Nancy, Evan Grantham, John Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Elias Grantham, Evan Grantham, John M. Daniels